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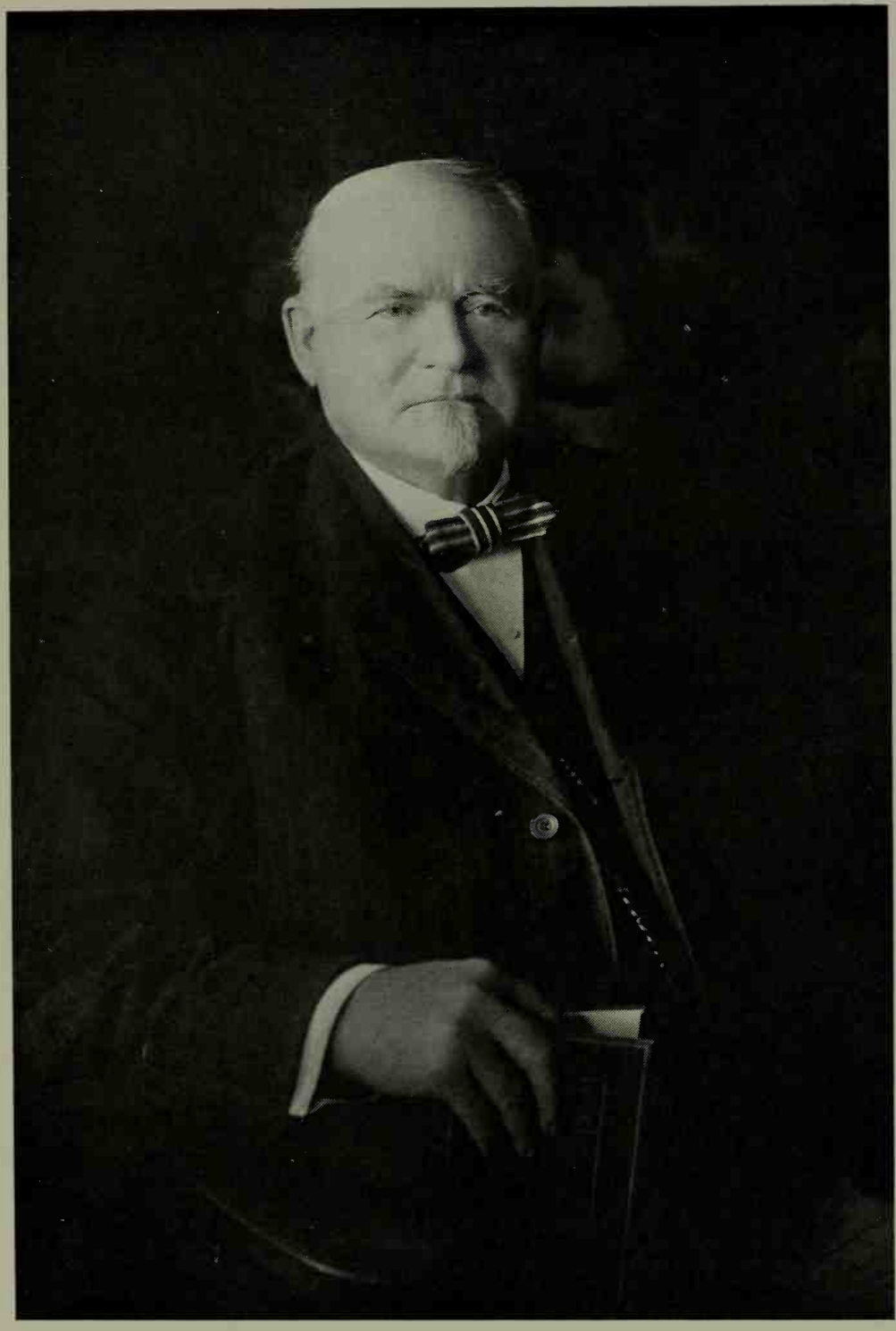

HENRY KINGMAN WEBSTER[8]
1835 - 1920

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ANCESTRY AND DECENDANTS OF

HENRY KINGMAN WEBSTER

Founder of

H. K. WEBSTER COMPANY, LAWRENCE, MASS.

Prepared by

WALTER N. WEBSTER, ANDOVER, MASS.

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Webster

One of the most ancient and best known of the several Coats of Arms of the WEBSTERS of England.

Walter N. Webster
July 21, 1954

ORIGIN OF THE WEBSTER NAME

The name of Webster is supposed to have been derived from the occupation of its first bearers as weavers of cloth, the art of which dates back to the earliest records of civilization. However, in early times, family names were not generally in use, the custom being to use only individual names which were occasionally supplemented by such terms as "the strong", "the hardy", etc. Later, the practice of adding the father's name to the son's became common, as Oscar son of Carnuth, and Dermid, son of Dutho. True surnames, in the sense of hereditary designations, date in England only from about the year 1,000 A.D. During the reign of "Edward the Confessor" 1041 to 1066, the practice of adopting surnames from occupations came into use, and by the end of the 12th Century surnames had become quite general.

Among the earliest records of the name of Webster in England are those of John le Webestere of Norfolk County in the year 1273, and Robertus and Wilhelmus Webester of Yorkshire in 1379. The name is found in the various spellings of Webestere, Webstere, Webester, Webbster, Webstar, and Webster, of which the latter is the form most generally found in America today. Families of this name were to be found at early dates in the English counties of Sussex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Chester, York, Warwick, Cambridge, Essex, Huntington, Dunbar, Surrey, Rutland, and London. Records indicate that they were for the most part of the landed gentry and yeomanry of Great Britain.

The most important English family of this name claims descent from a John Webster who was a resident of Bolsover, Derbyshire during the reign of Henry IV, and whose descendants are settled in Essex, in which county, as well as in Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, Henry IV granted John Webster large estates about the year 1400. A John Webster, born in England about 1580, became a member of a famous group of writers who put on play productions in London. He wrote many notable tragedies which, it is said, placed him second only to William Shakespeare in dramatic genious. He died in the year 1625.

It is not clear from which of the many lines of the family in England, the first emigrants of the name of Webster to this country were descended. The first of the name in America is believed to have been John Webster, who came from Norfolk County, England to Newtowne, Massachusetts about 1630. He shortly joined a group of religious objectors who moved to Hartford, Connecticut in 1636 to obtain freedom from Puritan intolerance. He became the fifth Governor of the Colony of Connecticut and was the progenitor of a large family of descendants abounding in Connecticut and Southern Massachusetts, most famous among whom were Noah Webster, of dictionary fame, and Henry Kitchell Webster, novelist of the early twentieth century.

Another early settler was Thomas Webster, born in Ormsby, Norfolk County, England, on November 20, 1631. His father died in England about the time of his birth, and he was brought to this country as a child by his mother and stepfather, Deacon William Godfrey. They first landed in Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1634-1638 and shortly removed to Hampton, New Hampshire. Thomas married Sarah Brewer in Hampton on November 2, 1656 and had nine children, becoming the progenitor of a large family of descendants who resided largely in Hampton, Exeter, and Kingston, New Hampshire in the early generations. The most famous descendant was the Hon. Daniel Webster (1782-1852) who held many important state and federal posts, including Secretary of State in the Cabinets of Presidents Harrison, Taylor, and Fillmore.

In 1634 one John Webster came from Suffolk County England to Boston, Massachusetts, soon removing to Ipswich, Massachusetts. It will be the purpose of this historical sketch to follow a line of his descendants leading to the family of Henry Kingman Webster of the 8th generation. In following ing the progress of successive generations an attempt will be made to outline briefly the contemporary history of the localities in which the early pioneers made their residence.

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Chapter I

JOHN WEBSTER[1] 1605-1646

MARY SHATSWELL 1610-1694

JOHN WEBSTER,[1] the original emigrant ancestor of the family whose history is here presented, was born in England in 1605. His parentage and place of birth are unknown, but he is believed to have embarked from Ipswich, Suffolk County, England, and it is possible that he resided in that vicinity. John Webster was married in England about 1629 to Mary Shatswell, who was born in 1610, also of parentage of which no information can be found. She was a sister of John and Theophilus Shatswell both of whom are prominent in the settlement of Ipswich in Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The New England coast of America had been the scene of considerable activity in fur trading and fishing in the late 16th and early 17th centuries, Newfoundland having been settled as early as 1583. In 1614, Captain John Smith, setting out from the Jamestown, Virginia Colony, established five years previously, explored the coastal territory of New England and prepared a map which he presented to Prince Charles in England. This map designated a section as "Agawam", inhabited by Indians of that name, which extended from the Merrimack to the Naumkeag River (now Salem) and inland to Cochickawick (now Andover) inhabited by another tribe of that name. This area was renamed "Southampton" by Prince Charles.

The first settlement of the New England coast was undoubtedly that made in the vicinity of Biddeford, Maine in 1616, but as this was later abandoned, the credit has gone to the Pilgrim Colony at Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1620 for the first permanent settlement. Pioneers venturing out from Plymouth soon settled in nearby locations. The first settlers

in the territory designated as "Agawam" or Southampton were William Jeffries and John Bursley, who came originally to Weymouth, Massachusetts in 1623 and shortly purchased certain lands near the coast "in Southampton" from Masconnomet, Chief of the Agawams sometime during the period from 1623 to 1628. A permanent settlement was established in what is now Salem in 1628, in Charlestown in 1629, and Boston in 1630. In 1633, John Winthrop, Jr., son of Governor Winthrop, together with a company of twelve, established a settlement in what is now Ipswich, Massachusetts, after purchasing extensive property in this vicinity from Masconnomet, and many new colonists arriving that year joined this settlement.

John Shatswell is first mentioned in Ipswich in 1633, and it is quite possible that his accounts of the new land to his sister in England had some influence in pursuading John and Mary Webster to come to this country. During 1634, the Town was officially named Ipswich in acknowledgement of the "great honor and kindness done our people who took shipping there". Among the colonists of that year were John Webster and Mary Shatswell his wife, with two young children. They arrived first in Boston in 1634 and immediately made their way to Ipswich where they established their new home.

Some indication of the importance of Ipswich in those early days is gained from an examination of the amount of taxes assessed this Town by the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In 1633 the tax for Ipswich amounted to only eight pounds out of a total assessment for the colony of 400 pounds. In 1634, the tax for Ipswich including that portion later called Newbury, was fifty pounds out of a total for the colony of 600 pounds. This indicates the rapid growth of Ipswich in the year 1634, and the importance of that community in the colony by that time.

The government of the new settlements of that day was by "company of freemen", constituting those owners of farm land who had houselots in the town, and who were respectable members of the Church. This style of government was provided by agreement of the assistants of Massachusetts Bay Colony, meeting in London, which agreement established rates

of land grants, and rules of Town government. The privilege of becoming a "freeman" was granted by the General Court of the Colony sitting in Boston. John Webster was made a "freeman" of Ipswich in 1635.

The settlement of Ipswich which had become so flourishing in 1634, extended north to the Merrimack River. In June 1635, a group of "freemen" located in the section near the river called "Wessacucon", petitioned the General Court to be assigned a preacher, and to be recognized as a separate Town. The Rev. Thomas Parker of Newbury, England, was appointed as preacher, and the settlement was granted separate management that year, being called "Neweberry" in honor of their first preacher. The Town of Newbury then comprised the present territory of Newburyport, Newbury, West Newbury, and the larger part of Byfield. In 1663, the bounds of Ipswich were established, extending six miles into the country, and from Newbury to Salem. On June 28, 1638, John Winthrop, Jr. secured a final deed to the whole territory from Masconnomet, thereupon the Indian Chief accepted the Christian Religion and came under the protection of the colony, together with the last few remnants of his tribe which had largely succumbed to the ravages of smallpox, introduced by the invasion of the white people.

John Webster was still listed a resident of Ipswich in June 1637, but it would appear that his property was located in the section set off as Newbury in 1635. There is a record of a deed of land from William Franklin to John Webster in Newbury on March 4, 1635, and further records of his family are to be found in Newbury, rather than Ipswich. An account of the children of John and Mary is given below. He died on Nevember 4, 1646 in Newbury, at the age of 41, and his wife Mary was appointed administrator of his estate. Three children, Mary, Hannah and Steven, were bequethed an island which had been purchased from Widow Andrews, but the location of this property is undetermined. His wife Mary remarried on October 29, 1650 in Newbury, a John Emery, father of John Emery Junior, who two years previously had married her daughter Mary. She moved to the new settlement of Haverhill

about 1650 with her new husband and most, if not all her children. On November 26, 1662, John Emery and John Emery, Jr. were named guardians of the two youngest children, Israel age 18 and Nathan age 16, at their request. Mary, the mother died on August 28, 1694, at the age of 84, her death being recorded in Newbury.

Children of John Webster[1] and Mary Shatswell

MARY, born 1630 in England, came to America in 1634 with parents. Married October 2, 1648, John Emery, Jr. (1628-1693), had 13 children, died February 3, 1709.

JOHN, born 1632 in England, came to America in 1634 with parents. Married in Newbury, June 13, 1653, Anna Batt, daughter of Nicholas and Lucy Batt. Moved to Haverhill about 1653, possibly with mother and stepfather and worked there as the second town blacksmith until 1657, when he returned to Newbury. He had 10 children whose births are all recorded in Newbury, including Rev. Nicholas Webster, Harvard 1695, who was a preacher in Beverly, Gloucester, and Manchester, Massachusetts. John was a sergeant in the colonial militia, and commanded the second garrison in Haverhill in 1690. The date of his death is uncertain, his wife died in Newbury, October 18, 1716.

HANNAH, born in Ipswich in 1635, moved to Haverhill with her mother and stepfather about 1650. Married in Haverhill, April 1, 1657, Michael Emerson, resided in Haverhill, had Hannah, born December 23, 1657, who married on December 3, 1677 Thomas Dustin and was the famous Hannah Dustin of Haverhill.

STEVEN,[2] born in Newbury 1637, being the second generation of the direct line being followed. Further details of his life are given later.

ELIZABETH, born in Newbury in 1639, moved to Haverhill with her mother and stepfather about 1650. Married in Haverhill before 1669, Samuel Simons, son of William and Elizabeth Simons and became great grandmother of Phebe Haseltine, wife of Major John Webster[5], whose history is given later.

ABIGAIL, born in Newbury in 1641, moved to Haverhill with mother and stepfather about 1650. Married in Haverhill, January 18, 1660, Abraham Merril. Died in Newbury, August, 12, 1712.

ISRAEL, born in Newbury in 1644, moved to Haverhill with mother and stepfather about 1650. Married in Newbury, January 3, 1665-6, Elizabeth Brown, who died October 10, 1668 in Newbury, three days after the birth of their first child (Elizabeth). He remarried in Newbury, November 9, 1669, Elizabeth Lunt, daughter of Henry Lunt, and had five children by his second wife. His sons all died young leaving no male descendants. He died in Newbury, December 7 or 17, 1683 and his second wife died in Newbury, August 3, 1688.

NATHAN, born in Newbury in 1646, moved to Haverhill with mother and stepfather about 1650. Married in Haverhill, June 30, 1673, Mary Haseltine, daughter of John Haseltine of Rowley. He removed to Bradford about 1678, had seven children including Deacon Nathan 1678-1746 of Chester, New Hampshire from whom was descended General Joseph Dana Webster, chief of staff under General Ulysses S. Grant during the Civil War. Another son of Nathan was Samuel, father of the very famous Reverend Dr. Samuel Webster of Salisbury, Mass. (1718-1796).

Chapter II

STEVEN WEBSTER[2] 1637-1694

HANNAH AYER 1644-1676

STEVEN WEBSTER[2] was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1637, the fourth child and second son of John Webster[1] and Mary Shatswell. He lived as a boy in Newbury where his father died when Steven was only nine years old in 1646. Steven was bequeathed one-third interest with his sisters Mary and Hannah in an island, but its location has not been identified. Four years later, his mother was remarried to John Emery and soon moved to Haverhill taking with her Steven and most if not all her other children. It seems desirable at this point to briefly review the early history of the establishment of Haverhill.

By the year 1640, many early coastal towns had become settled by emigrants from England, resulting in a total population in this country in that year of about 4,000 families and 20,000 individuals. A change in that year in the policy of the English government toward religious freedom brought emigration to America to an abrupt halt, and it is estimated that for the succeeding 125 years, fewer came to America from England than the number who returned. Dating from 1640, therefore, new towns were henceforth usually not formed by new emigrants, but rather by groups of "freemen" from existing Towns who would petition the Colonial government for grants of land in unsettled territory, and after a church and meeting house had been constructed and a preacher obtained, a charter would be granted for the new settlement.

Thus it was that a group of twelve "freemen" from Newbury petitioned for and were granted on May 13, 1640, a portion of land on which to begin a new plantation at "Pentucket" on the Merrimack River, the site of an old Indian Village.

They were led in their petition by the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, preacher at Ipswich, whose apparent purpose was to secure a nearby location for his son John in which to become established as a preacher. Buildings were begun in the new location in October 1640, one of the original settlers being John Williams, an ancestor of Major John Webster[5], the fifth generation of the direct line being followed here.

In 1641, John Ward took up his residence in the new settlement, becoming their first preacher. It is believed that the Indian tribe which inhabited "Pentucket" Village, had become nearly extinct previous to the earliest white settlement there, but a formal deed to the land dated 1642, is still preserved and now exhibited in the Haverhill Public Library, bearing the signatures of two Indians representing the remaining members of the Pentucket tribe. It is probable that the smallpox epidemic among the Indians had been responsible for the nearly complete extinction of the Pentucket tribe as was the case with the Agawams of Ipswich in 1634-1635.

The Town was incorporated in 1645, taking the name "Haverhill" in honor of the birthplace in England of their first preacher, John Ward. The first frame house in Haverhill was that built in 1645 for John Ward, and is still standing on Water Street near the Pentucket Cemetery, being now the headquarters of the Haverhill Historical Society.

Steven Webster, moving with his mother and stepfather to the new Town of Haverhill in 1650, soon took up the trade of tailor, and became quite prosperous in that line of work. In 1660, at the early age of twenty three he either built or purchased a home on what is now Hilldale Avenue in Haverhill. In 1890, upon the occasion of the observance of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Haverhill, a plaque was placed upon a house on Hilldale Avenue (Clark house next south of the Whitaker Place) claiming this to be the site of the home of Steven Webster from 1660 to 1694. While the house and tablet have since disappeared, the identity of the location is established by an old map now hanging in the Haverhill Public Library, being on the East side of Hilldale Avenue, about one hundred yards

south of the intersection of Monument Street. It would seem to have been a house of substantial construction and ample size, as it served as the family homestead for many years.

Steven was married in Haverhill on March 24, 1662-3 to Hannah Ayer, daughter of John Ayer who came to this country on the "James" in 1635, and settled first in Newbury, Massachusetts, later in Salisbury, and then Haverhill in 1645. John Ayer was the progenitor of a large family residing in and around Haverhill. It is said that in 1700, fully one-third of the population of Haverhill bore the name of Ayer. Ayer's Hill and Ayer's Village in Haverhill were named in honor of descendants of John Ayer, as was the well known Ayer Mill in Lawrence, Massachusetts. A brief outline of the ancestry of Hannah Ayer is given on page A-1 of the geneological appendix.

Steven Webster purchased property in Haverhill from Elizabeth Swan on April 17, 1661, from John Williams on March 2, 1665, from Nathan Gould of Amesbury in August 1674, and from Thomas Dow on July 26, 1673, thus testifying to his continued success and prosperity. He had six children born from 1666 to 1676, but his wife Hannah died on June 2-3, 1676, a few days after the birth of the last child Abigail. It appears that Steven may have temporarily returned to Newbury at that time, as the birth and baptism of Abigail are recorded there.

On May 26,1678, Steven was remarried in Haverhill to widow Judith Broad of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He served in the second garrison of Haverhill in 1690, under his brother John Webster. He died on August 10, 1694 at the age of fifty-seven and it is probable that Steven, as well as both his wives were buried in the Old Pentucket Cemetery, which is still preserved on Water Street near the old John Ward House, although no identification of their graves can be determined at this time.

Children of Steven Webster[2] and Hannah Ayer

HANNAH, born May 10, 1666 in Haverhill, married in Haverhill, May 5, 1684, to Thomas Eaton who was killed by the Indians March 15, 1697. She died before 1710.

JOHN[3], born March 15, 1668 in Haverhill, being the third generation of the direct line being followed in this history. Further details of his life are given later.

MARY, born April 21, 1670 in Haverhill, married in Haverhill, June 14, 1693 to Jacob Whitaker.

STEVEN, born January 1, 1672 in Haverhill, married in Haverhill, October 23, 1700 widow Mary Goodwin Cook. Resided in Haverhill after 1702. Had six children including *Deacon Steven III* of Haverhill (1706-1793). He died in Haverhill March 9, 1748-9.

NATHAN, born November 14, 1674 in Haverhill, married in Haverhill November 14, 1708, Sarah Low. He was known as *Deacon Nathan,* had seven children, including *Deacon Thomas* of Haverhill (1711-1781). He died August 16, 1741 in Haverhill. She died April 7, 1741 in Haverhill.

ABIGAIL, born May 19, 1676, Haverhill or Newbury. She was probably baptized as "Sarah" in Newbury July 16, 1676, but as Abigail was married October 23, 1695 to James Marden of Newcastle, Maine.

Chapter III

JOHN WEBSTER[3] 1668-1742

TRIPHENA LOCKE 16 -17

JOHN WEBSTER[3] was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, on March 15, 1668, the second child and first son of Steven Webster[2] and Hannah Ayer. His mother died on June 23, 1676, when John was only eight years old, leaving a new born baby and five other small children. His father was remarried two years later to widow Judith Broad of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who became step-mother to the young family. In 1684, his older sister Hannah was married leaving John the eldest child remaining at home.

Apparently on June 14, 1693, a double wedding took place in the Steven Webster[2] home. Mary, aged twenty-three, was married to Jacob Whitaker, and John, aged twenty-five, was married to Triphena Locke, daughter of Captain John Locke of Hampton, New Hampshire. Captain Locke is thought to have come to this country from Yorkshire, England about 1638 and settled in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, later removing to Rye, New Hampshire. He was a carpenter by trade and was killed in an Indian attack on Hampton, New Hampshire in 1696. A brief outline of the ancestry of Triphena Locke will be found on page A-1 of the geneological appendix. Only a year after the marriage of John and Triphena, John's father Steven died on August 10, 1694, leaving John, the eldest son, as head of the family. The first child of John and Triphena was born only a month later.

The settlement of Haverhill was on the outer edge of civilized colonial life for many years, and thus was vulnerable to repeated attacks from hostile Indian tribes inhabiting the country to the north. In 1675 "King Philip's War" involved all of the colonies in organized Indian warfare, and in 1689, the

French joined with the Indians in a long series of wars with the colonies which were not concluded for over seventy years. During these years, Haverhill was the object of many attacks by the Indians in which houses were burned, and inhabitants murdered, or taken captive to Canada where they were held for ransom.

It was during the early married life of John and Triphena that the greatest difficulties were experienced with the Indians in this vicinity. The home of Steven Webster[2] on Hilldale Avenue had continued to be the family home of John and Triphena, and this location was less than a quarter mile south of the home of John's cousin Hannah Dustin, whose capture on March 15, 1697 and subsequent escape from the Indians is famous in colonial history. This historic event occurred less than three months after the birth of the third child of John and Triphena. The old garrison house commanded by Thomas Dustin, Hannah's husband, to guard against Indian attacks, is still standing on Hilldale Avenue, about a half mile north of the site of the old Webster home. On August 29, 1708, an especially brutal attack by the Indians, frequently referred to as the "Haverhill Massacre", resulted in the death of Lieut. John Johnson and his wife Katherine, he being the direct line ancestor of Elsie A. Johnson, wife of Henry Kingman Webster[8], whose lineage is being followed in this history.

It appears remarkable in view of the exposed location of the Webster house, that none of the family suffered in the many Indian attacks of that period. A list of soldiers designated as "snow shoe men" in Haverhill, included one John Webster, who may well have been John, the son of Steven Webster[2]. In this same company, were Thomas Johnson, and Nathan Simons, contemporary ancestors of the line of Websters being followed here.

In 1700 and 1708 respectively, John's younger brothers Steven and Nathan were married, and it is reasonable to believe that they found residence elsewhere, as the family homestead could hardly have accommodated Steven's family of six children born from 1701 to 1708, Nathan's family of seven,

born from 1709 to 1720 in addition to John's ten children born from 1694 to 1712. John being the eldest, is believed to have remained in the family home with his stepmother. It is not recorded when she died, but it may have been about 1728, as on March 11, 1728-29, brothers John and Steven sold their shares in their father's estate to younger brother Nathan, and this could have been the result of the final settlement of the estate of Steven Webster[2], after the death of his second wife Judith.

By 1720, the difficulties with Indians in this vicinity had largely subsided, and a rapid expansion soon took place in the settlement of territory to the north of Haverhill. In 1723, in a division of the unassigned common lands belonging to Haverhill, John, Steven, and Nathan, the three sons of Steven Webster[2], were each assigned acreage in "providence neck," north of "ye Copl's Pond". This is thought to refer to Captain's Pond now in the town of Salem New Hampshire. From the records of subsequent sales of property by John's sons, however, it would appear that the particular land granted to John was located East of Captain's Pond and near the present state line, with property on both sides of the road leading to Londonderry, now known as North Broadway in Atkinson, New Hampshire. Sometime between 1723 and 1729, John Webster, a farmer by occupation, moved from the family home on Hilldale Avenue, and settled in the virgin territory to the north, presumably on land granted to him in the division of 1723. The move may have occurred upon the death of his stepmother, when his share of his father's estate was sold to his brother Nathan.

At the time of the removal to the new location, John was close to sixty years of age, and the change may have been influenced by the adventuresome spirit of his son Israel, then the oldest unmarried son. The settlement of the new virgin site, located in what later became the southern section of Atkinson, New Hampshire, was accomplished with the aid of the three youngest sons Israel, Joseph, and Nathaniel, as well as three unmarried daughters, Elizabeth, Triphena, and Mary.

It is not known in what year Triphena, the mother of this large family died, but it must have occurred soon after the removal to the new home. On March 2, 1731-2, the second marriage of John to Joanna Callum is recorded in Haverhill. In 1741 when the official line was established separating Massachusetts and New Hampshire, John Webster was listed as one of the property owners whose land fell to the north of the line. This John, being listed together with Israel, is presumed to be John Webster[3], then aged 73 years, living with, or as next neighbor to his son Israel[4]. The death of John Webster is recorded in Haverhill on May 4, 1742, burial probably being in the new North Parish Cemetery established in 1734, although no grave can be located which bears the record. No knowledge can be had of the death of Joanna, John's second wife.

Children of John Webster[3] and Triphena Locke

JUDITH, born September , 1694 in Haverhill (recorded Wabster), married in Haverhill January 9, 1717-18, Philip Haseltine, and remarried in Newbury January 9, 1756 Joseph Cooch, who took her "naked" according to the official record, certainly a homely legal expression.

JOHN, born July 27, 1695 in Haverhill, died January 9, 1695-96 in Haverhill.

ELIZABETH, born December 18, 1696 in Haverhill, married in Haverhill May 12, 1747, widower Jonathan Haseltine, (Jr) father of Phoebe Haseltine, who later became the wife of her nephew (Major) John Webster[5] of the direct line being followed.

STEVEN (Jr), born Januray 1, 1698-9 in Haverhill, married in Haverhill February 21, 1722-23, Abigail Berry, had nine children, resided North Parish 1741, and West Parish 1745. Died in Haverhill June 29, 1774.

HANNAH, born November 21, 1700 in Haverhill, married in Haverhill before 1725 David Emerson.

TRIPHENA, born November 9, 1702 in Haverhill married in Haverhill Januray 21, 1734-5 Samuel Emerson.

ISRAEL[4], born November 16, 1704 in Haverhill, being the fourth generation of the direct line followed in this history. Further details of his life are given later.

MARY, born December 9, 1706 in Haverhill, married in Haverhill September 18, 1732 James Emerson.

JOSEPH, born January 25, 1708-9 in Haverhill, died in Haverhill July 26, 1735 apparently unmarried.

NATHANIEL, born July 25, 1712 in Haverhill, married in Haverhill February 16 1737-8, Hannah Mitchel. Had seven children. Resided West Parish, Haverhill 1745, later Known as Salem, N. H., died before 1752.

Chapter IV

ISRAEL WEBSTER[4] 1704-178-

MARCY (Martha) BOND 1702-1776

ISRAEL WEBSTER[4] was born in Haverhill, November 16, 1704, the seventh child and third son of John Webster[3] and Triphena Locke. His early boyhood was evidently spent at the family home on Hilldale Avenue in Haverhill. Sometime between 1723 and 1729, Israel moved with his parents to a tract of virgin land a few miles to the north at a site which is now the southernmost section of Atkinson, New Hampshire. Israel, being the eldest unmarried son, may have been influential in persuading his father, then about 60 years old, to set out on the new venture. In any event it is quite apparent that he bore much of the burden of clearing the land, erecting the family home, and building some of the stone walls which abound in this section, since his father was advanced in years, and his younger brothers still in their teens. Because Israel's name is listed next to that of his father John on various petitions still of record, it is assumed that they lived together in the same home, or perhaps later may have owned adjacent lands.

At the time when Israel moved with his parents, a general expansion into the northern section of Haverhill was taking place, so that the Webster family was by no means alone in their new location. In 1728, a church was erected in this new section of town, and when in 1730, Reverend James Cushing was ordained its first Pastor, the Community became independently recognized as "North Parish". The location of the church, which was likewise used as a town meeting house, is now marked by a tablet on the present church edifice which occupies a site just north of the Massachusetts-New Hampshire state line at the Junction of what are now known as South Main Street and Danville Road in Plaistow, New Hampshire. Records of the old North Parish Congregational Church give much information not otherwise available about the early

period of this locality.

On January 15, 1729-30 Israel Webster married Marcy Bond, sometimes spelled Mercy and later referred to as "Martha". Her lineage is outlined on page A-2 of the geneological appendix, being traced on her father's side to John Bond original grantee of Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1639, and on her mother's side to John Williams original settler of Haverhill, Massachusetts in 1640. The birth of the five children of Israel and Marcy, are all recorded in Haverhill, and, with the exception of their first child John, are all recorded baptized in the North Parish Church. Israel is recorded baptized here as an adult on January 7, 1732, the same day as his second child Joshua.

In the winter of 1735-36, a severe epidemic of a throat disease broke out in the community of Haverhill, taking the lives of more than one half of the children under fifteen years of age. Many families lost all of their young ones due to the ravages of the disease which took 199 lives. Three of the children of Israel and Marcy were of the susceptible age, but possibly their remote location on the outskirts of the town prevented their contracting the fatal sickness.

The grants of land to the north by Haverhill, Massachusetts and the rapid settlement of that territory from 1720 to 1740, resulted in serious conflict with claims of settlers pushing westward from Exeter and Kingston which were early incorporated towns in the royal colony of New Hampshire. For many years disputes of ownership raged between the two States, each claiming jurisdiction by virtue of original conflicting royal grants. Finally in 1741, the King of England proclaimed an official dividing "province line" running parallel to and three miles north of the Merrimack River. This line fell but a few yards south of the North Parish meeting house, and divided the community into two parts. The southern part was thereafter considered a part of Haverhill in Massachusetts, and the part to the north of the line then being known as North Parish, district of Haverhill in the Colony of New Hampshire. The home of Israel and Marcy as well as that of his father John, was located just to the north of the new province line, and thereafter they were residents of New Hampshire.

On September 14, 1743, Israel purchased land adjacent to his own from his brother Nathaniel, and it might be assumed that this was all part of the original grant to their father in 1723. On March 22, 1757, there is recorded the purchase by Israel Webster (husbandman) from Joseph Page of Plaistow, of three parcels of land, partly adjacent to the land of Israel, for the rather fantastic sum of 3050 English pounds. Just two weeks later this same property was sold back to Joseph Page at a profit of 10 pounds, and the purpose of the whole transaction can only be a source of conjecture. On February 1, 1759, Israel sold a parcel of land consisting of 35 acres located in Salem, New Hampshire to Samuel Watts for the sum of 1000 pounds. This also may have been part of the original grant to his father, as the home of Israel was very close to the present town line of Salem, New Hampshire. These various land transactions would certainly indicate that Israel was moderately prosperous in his farming enterprise. It is probable that he benefited substantially by the rapid appreciation in the value of the farm land which was originally granted to his father without cost in 1723.

In December, 1749 Israel was one of the signers of the petition which led to the incorporation of North Parish under the name of Plaistow, New Hampshire, this name being taken in honor of a large suburb of London, England on the Thames River. The Town of Plaistow grew rapidly, and in 1767, a petition was presented to the governor's council requesting that the western part of the town frequently called "Newcastle" be set apart as a separate town. Israel and his son John joined with many others in signing a petition opposing the change, but this was unsuccessful, and the western section, therefore, became known as Atkinson, New Hampshire. The name was selected in honor of Colonel Theodore Atkinson, whose large farm in that section had become well known.

The home of Israel fell within the bounds of the new town of Atkinson, and this appears to have met with his strenuous objection. He and his son John who resided with him, or on adjoining land, united with a few neighbors in a petition to re-annex their lands to Plaistow on the grounds that their

homes were closer to the old meeting house there, than to the proposed center of the new town. Their petition met with no success, however, but Israel and John with their families apparently continued their church attendance in Plaistow. They are recorded in the Atkinson town records of 1768 as excused from payment of ministerial tax, provided corresponding tax was paid in Plaistow. Soon afterwards, however, it is assumed that Israel's family transferred their interest to the new community, as their son John promptly became active in the town affairs of Atkinson. In 1769, a church was erected and cemetery laid out in the new town, and the church was settled with its first pastor in 1772.

About the time of the formation of the new town of Atkinson, it would seem that Israel sold or transferred his property holdings to his son John. No records of such transfer can be located but subsequent sales of property by John would indicate this to be the case, and the final sale of the farm in Atkinson in 1782 reveals the signatures of both John and Israel. On January 1, 1776, Israel's wife Marcy (Martha) died at the age of 74, and she would undoubtedly have been buried in the new cemetery in Atkinson established in 1772, though no stone can be found at this time to identify the grave. Israel married for the second time on October 31, 1776, Mary Whitaker, he being 72 years of age at that time. In 1778 he was admitted to membership (No. 38) in the Congregational Church of Atkinson.

On March 13, 1782, at the age of 78, he sold his remaining interest in his farm to Eliphalet Knight, the deed to the property consisting of 56½ acres, also being signed by his wife Mary, and his son John. The sale price of 628 pounds 10 shillings undoubtedly represented property of appreciable value for those times. His son John removed to Derryfield, New Hampshire immediately after sale of the property, and it seems probable that Israel with his wife Mary would have moved with him to the new location, although no further records of them can be found in either town. The date of Israel's death is, therefore, uncertain, but is believed to have occurred in Derryfield during the 1780s. Neither his, nor his wife's graves have been located.

Children of Israel Webster[4] and Marcy Bond

JOHN[5] (Jr.), born in Haverhill October 14, 1730, being the fifth generation of the direct line being followed. Further details of his life are given below.

JOSHUA, born in Haverhill June 22, 1732, baptized in North Parish Church January 7, 1732-3.

REBECCA, born in Haverhill November 10, 1735, baptized in North Parish Church November 23, 1735, married in Haverhill July 22, 1756 to Thomas Whitaker.

MARTHA, born in Haverhill April 23, 1738 baptized in North Parish Church April 23, 1738.

ASA, born in Haverhill February 9, 1739-40, baptized in North Parish Church March 2, 1740.

Chapter V

(MAJOR) JOHN WEBSTER[5] 1730-1827

PHEBE HASELTINE 1733-1812

JOHN WEBSTER[5] was born in North Parish, Haverhill on October 14, 1730, the first child and son of Israel Webster[4] and Marcy (Martha) Bond. He was brought up as a child in the rugged pioneer life, since his parents had moved only a short time before his birth to virgin land just to the north of what is now the Massachusetts state line. It was common practice of that time to attach the term junior to the name of the younger of two men of the same name in the community. When the older of the two died, or removed elsewhere, the younger then dropped the "junior" and the term might then be applied to a still younger man of the same name in the community. The name of John Webster had become exceedingly common in the northeastern part of Massachusetts by its frequent use in the many branches of the family of the original emigrant ancester, John Webster[1] of Ipswich. In North Parish, which became Plaistow, New Hampshire in 1749, at least six were known of that name during the period from 1730 to 1767, which made specific identification of individuals difficult. For future reference we list here in order of seniority those known by that name and the use of the term "junior" as applied to these individuals during this period.

1. John Webster[3] (1668-1742) original settler of North Parish, whose life has been previously described in this history. It is probable that he never used the term "Junior" while residing in North Parish.

2. John Webster, born 1703 in Haverhill, early inhabitant of North Parish, Haverhill, and a nephew of John Webster[3] above through his brother Steven and Mary Cook. He had five children born in North Parish 1738-

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1749. He would have been junior to John[3] above until 1742, but so far as is known, never was called by that term. It is thought that he resided on the Massachusetts side of the province line established in 1741, and when, in 1749, the Town of Plaistow was incorporated, his name did not appear in town or church records of the new community.

3. John Webster, born in 1709 in Salisbury, Massachusetts, was an original settler of North Parish, and later a selectman of Plaistow. He was the son of John and Sarah, son of John and Bridget Huggins, son of son of John and Anna Batt, son of John[1] Webster original emigrant ancestor. He married Hannah Haines and had eight children in North Parish from 1728 to 1749. He was called "Junior" until 1749 when Plaistow was incorporated, and the John Webster mentioned immediately above was no longer of the same community. It may be possible that the term "Junior" was used occasionally a short time longer but certainly not after 1757 when John Webster[5] listed immediately below was married, and became known as John Webster "Junior" of Plaistow. In 1764 he was referred to as Captain John Webster, and later as John Webster Esquire of Atkinson.

4. John Webster[5] 1730-1827, here described, born in North Parish, a grandson of the first John Webster[3] above. He appears to have acquired the title of "Junior" sometime between 1749 and 1757, possibly in 1751 when he gained his majority. He retained the "junior" until about 1770. In 1772 he was referred to as "Lieut." John Webster and following 1776 as "Major" John Webster.

5. John Webster, born 1738 in North Parish, son of the second John Webster listed above. It is thought that following 1749 he was considered a resident of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and no longer confused with the John Websters of Plaistow.

6. John Webster, born 1766 in Plaistow, son of Jonathan Webster, and grandson of the third John Webster above. By the time he reached his majority (1787) it is probable that no others of that name were residing in the same community, and he probably never used the term "junior" at least officially.

Little is known of the boyhood of John Webster[5] until April 19, 1757 when in North Parish Church, then lying in the newly established Town of Plaistow, New Hampshire, there was recorded the marriage of "John Webster Junior of Plaistow" to Phebe Haseltine. The lineage of Phebe is outlined on page A, and continued on pages A-3 and A-4 of the geneological appendix being traced on her father's side to Robert and Ann Haseltine, original founders of Bradford, Massachusetts in 1649, and earlier of Rowley, Massachusetts, and on her mother's side to William and Elizabeth Simons who came from England and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts in 1639.

Records of the North Parish Church show the baptism of John Webster, Jr. and Phebe Haseltine as adults on September 19, 1762, the same day as the baptism of their first son Israel. In a list of adult residents of Plaistow in 1764, John's name appears next to that of his father Israel, indicating that they were members of the same household or possibly next door neighbors. In 1767 when a large group of the residents of the western section of Plaistow petitioned for separation, John and Israel joined with the minority group opposing the move, and when the separate town charter of Atkinson was granted in August of that year they joined with a still smaller group in a petition to be re-annexed to Plaistow. Thus it appears that John and Israel, because of their proximity to the meeting house (North Parish Congregational Church) at Plaistow, and their interest and devotion to the Church there, continued their attendance and membership in the Plaistow Church for some time. In the town records of Atkinson in 1768, a small group including John and Israel were voted excused from paying tax for ministerial support, providing the corresponding tax was paid in Plaistow. A request for the same privilege in 1769 was denied, but as late as April 22, 1770, John's infant daughter Hannah is recorded baptized in the Plaistow Church.

The First Congregational Church of Atkinson was founded in 1772, worship services being previously held in private homes. However, it was not until June 11, 1780 that John and Phebe were admitted to membership there, being listed as No. 40 and No. 41 on the official roster of the church. During the early organizational period of the town of Atkinson, nevertheless, John took an active interest in its affairs. He was chosen as selectman in 1769, serving for one year. He became a Lieutenant in the State Militia and as such was elected Town Constable in 1772. In 1774 and 1775, he was again elected selectman, and served on a committee to consider early proposals for American Independence, and later on a committee to determine rules governing pay for militia men.

When actual hostilities of the American Revolution broke out with the battle of Lexington and Concord, on April 19, 1775, John Webster immediately entered the service of the Continental Army, and served under General John Stark in many important engagements in New England and New York State, soon earning the rank of Major. On May 16, 1775, he was chosen a delegate to the early provisional Congress meeting in Exeter, New Hampshire to establish a temporary state government after the King's governor had fled the Royal Colony of New Hampshire. On March 6, 1776, then as a Major, he w chosen to serve on a committee to determine proportionate pay for soldiers serving in the Continental army or provincial forces, and in 1777 was delegated to a committee to secure enlistments from the town of Atkinson.

It would appear that by 1780, if not before, Major John Webster's military service was completed, as in that year he was voted one of the surveyors of highway in Atkinson, having charge of the maintenance of certain roads. On December 24, 1781, he was chosen a member of an important town committee to consider the new proposed constitution of the United States. The report of this Committee is fully recorded in the record books of the town Clerk of Atkinson, New Hampshire under the date of January 14, 1782.

Soon after his marriage in 1757, John Webster apparently received an interest in part, at least, of his father's property. Sales are recorded by John Webster, Jr. of tracts of land in

1765 to Benjamin Fulbucks, and Jonathan Webster. In 1771 he purchased 40 acres in Derryfield, New Hampshire, next to the property of John Stark, then a captain in the Colonial militia. He apparently did not make use of the land there and it was resold in 1784 to the family of the original owner. However, on March 11, 1782, he purchased from John Shelden in Derryfield, a tract of 200 acres on the shore of Lake Massabesic at the point where in 1742, John McMurphy and his son Alexander had built a mill with some idea that iron ore might be mined in this vicinity. The purchase included a saw mill and grist mill on the premises together with all tools and implements. It seems probable that his purchase of property in Derryfield was influenced by the residence there of Major General John Stark with whom he had been closely associated during the war. Two days following the purchase of the mill property in Derryfield, there is recorded the sale in Atkinson of the farm which he jointly owned with his father, to Eliphalet Knight. On the same day he sold 13½ acres of land which he owned in his own name, to Jeremiah Poor, and a week later sold a 20 acre tract by Island Pond to Jonathan Emerson. His sale of property in Atkinson being completed, the major moved with his family, probably taking with him his elderly father and stepmother, and settled in the new location in Derryfield where he began to operate the mills and conduct a small farming enterprise.

The settlement of Derryfield was originally established in 1719 when a group of Scotch-Irish settlers obtained from John Wheelwright, grandson of the founder of Exeter, New Hampshire, a deed to a tract of land ten miles square, in what was then known as "Chestnut Country". They established themselves in a section surrounding what is now known as the "old center" of Manchester, New Hampshire, designating the settlement by the name of "Derryfield". A meeting house is known to have been built about 1736 near the old burial ground on the old Weston farm known as "Forest Cemetery". Growth of the community was extremely slow, however, and it was not until 1751 that a charter was granted to Derryfield incorporating additional lands, parts of Londonderry, and Chester, as well as old "Harrytown" a small settlement along the banks of the Merrimack river. A new meeting house was built in 1759 and the

location of this is now marked by a tablet at the "old center" burial ground on Mammouth Road, this being recognized as the first meeting house of the incorporated town of "Derryfield".

Growth of the town continued very slow, and as late as 1775, at the opening of the American Revolution, there were only 36 men then residing in Derryfield, able to bear arms. No industrial activity is known around the present business center of Manchester until the early years of the next century, although a beginning was made in 1794 on the construction of the "Blodgett Canal" around the falls of the Merrimack River. It is written that following the Revolution, a new policy, more liberal toward education and public services, was inaugurated, which resulted in the establishment of an adequate school system, and other civic improvements, and was the beginning of the programs which resulted in the great city of Manchester, New Hampshire. It was just at this time that Major John Webster moved with his family into the community of Derryfield, and it is quite possible that he may have played an important part in that development, as it was not long before he was actively engaged in town affairs. At the annual town meeting in March 1783, he was elected selectman, which office he refused, probably because of his preoccupation with the job of settling in his new location. However, he served on a committee to provide materials and labor to repair the meeting house, and in September served on a committee with General Stark to consider the proposed new plan of government for the State of New Hampshire. In June 1783 he purchased a 37½ acre tract from John Symonds and by 1785 he was listed seventh highest taxpayer in the town.

Major Webster served as selectman for the year beginning in March 1788, and in the following years served repeatedly on many committees. In 1790 he was elected town "counter", or Treasurer. In the census of 1790 he is listed as head of a family consisting of four males over sixteen years of age, one male under sixteen, and two females. This accurately accounts for the family shown on a subsequent page, he with his sons Isreal, David, John Jr. representing those over 16, his son

Amos[6] being then 14, and his wife and daughter representing the two females.

In 1791, serving on a town committee to raise money for the repair of the meeting house by auction sale of the "pew ground", Major John bid second highest for the privilege of choosing location No. 14 in the meeting house. He also purchased an additional location probably to assist in completing the sale, thus testifying anew his keen interest and devotion to his Church. He continued to serve the town on various committees and on several occasions was chosen moderator of town meetings. He served again as selectman in 1793, and on August 9, 1793, at a joint meeting with the neighboring town of Litchfield, he was elected as the first representative for the combined district to the new state legislature. In 1795, he again served as Treasurer, and singularly, this was the last year in which the old English monetary system was used in the town, as all taxes and valuations in the town records thereafter are stated in dollars and cents, rather than in pounds, shillings, and pence.

In the town inventary of 1796, which was the first year in which details of inventory are shown, Major Webster is recorded the owner of two oven, 4 cows, 2 acres of tillage land, 2 acres of mowing land, two mills, and wild land valued at $40.00. The location of his property can still be identified at the junction of what are now called Island Pond and Lakeshore Roads. It would appear from the inventory that the Major operated the two mills there, probably one of which was that originally built by McMurphy in 1742. In the early 1880's, this site was purchase by the City of Manchester for the control of the city water supply, and all buildings removed. An old well is still visible here, however, probably the location of the original dwelling, and on the shore of the pond created by the dam, there has been erected a large 60 inch millstone, presumably a relic of the old grist mill which stood on the premises. The other mill for sawing lumber was operated by his eldest son Israel who was annually elected one of the Town Surveyors of lumber. Undoubtedly both mills operated by water power supplied by Great Cohas brook.

In 1798, Major John was appointed on a committee to determine the location of three new schoolhouses, and one of these, called "Freedom Schoolhouse" was erected on land adjacent to his property. In the list of taxes to provvide for the construction of these schoolhouses, the Major's was the eighth highest assessment. Following this date, however, Major John, at the age of 68 years, apparently retired from active public life, as no further references can be found in town records of his activity. His interest in the two mills was taken over by his son Israel in 1799, and the major soon sold off all of his real estate. On November 22, 1806, he sold 150 acres, including the mill site to Israel, in 1807 he sold 60 acres to John Proctor, and in 1810 he sold his last remaining property of 50 acres to his son John Junior.

The Major typified the words of the old ballad made recently famous by General Douglas MacArthur, which relates that "old soldiers never die, they just fade away", for, after a long and useful public life, he faded into an obscure old age, but lived on for many more years. His place in public affairs was filled in a large degree by his eldest son, Israel, who served as selectman for the years 1800-1803, 1811 and 1814-15, and was quite prominent in civic affairs during this period. The Major's wife Phebe, who was three years his junior, died in 1812 at the age of 79, but the Major lived on fifteen years more. He died in 1827, at the unusual age of 97, being a contemporary nonagenarian with his lifelong friend Major General John Stark who died in 1822 at the age of 94.

In the old burial ground at the "center", can be seen the grave of Israel, eldest son of Major John, and alongside are rough fieldstone markers of two unidentified graves. It seems quite probable that the Major and his wife would be buried in this yard, and the location next to his eldest son, with whom they had lived for many years, seems most likely. The lack of identification of the graves might reflect the poor circumstances in which he lived his last years. In contrast, the graves of Israel and his two wives bear marble stones attesting Israel's relatively prosperous circumstances at the time of his death in 1846.

In 1888, one Sebastian S. Griffin of Auburn, New Hampshire, in writing a series of articles concerning little known but important figures in the history of Manchester, New Hampshire, picked Major John Webster as one of his subjects. This article was published in the Manchester Union, on December 11, 1888, and was reprinted in Volume III, 1902-03 of the records of the Manchester Historic Association as follows:

MAJOR JOHN WEBSTER

Among many obscure individuals whose names are not inscribed on marble tablets, or placed conspicuously in the archives of State, the name of Major John Webster should occupy a prominent position. Israel Webster, the father of John came to this country from England*, and settled in the town of Atkinson where John was born in the year 1736*. Inured to the privations and hardship of a pioneer life, in his early manhood, having seen service in the French and Indian wars, he was well fitted for those arduous duties which developed upon him afterwards during the American Revolution. As it would be impossble in the brief space allotted me to give an extended account of our hero, however, if I should succeed in calling the attention of any person to a more complete explanation of a character so full of the love of liberty or should refresh the memory of a generation who have almost passed away, and who was personally conversant with Mr. Webster, then indeed, this slight epitome may not prove wholly in vain.

When the news reached Atkinson of the advance of the British to Concord, Mr. Webster was at work in his field plowing. Unlike the noble Roman Cincinnatus, who left his plow at rest in the furrow, he said to his eldest son, a youth of 13 years, "Israel, you take the handle of the plow", and to the next youngest son, "David, you take the goad, and drive the oxen, I must go, for my country calls me". Mr. Webster went to the house and informed his wife of the resolution, who immediately furnished him with a knapsack, and filled it with provisions, and other articles he would want, and then he started for Boston with some of his townsmen, and reported for duty. Many outrages were committed by the British soldiers upon the de-

fenseless inhabitants, which he witnessed and years afterwards he would relate to his friends and those about him, how his blood boiled in his veins for vengeance against such atrocious acts of the enemy.

Mr. Webster continued for a short period near Boston, when he returned home to enlist men for the American army. He was a Lieutenant in a company of militia in his native town, commanded by Captain Poor, who was a Tory, and would not call his company together. But Lieutenant Webster took the responsibility upon himself, and enlisted many soldiers for the war. He was in the Battle of Bunker Hill under General Stark and occupied a prominent position. He was on terms of intimacy with the General, who put much confidence in him, and entrusted him with many important commissions. He was also at the Battle of Bennington with his company in 1777, and rendered efficient service; was offered a commission by Congress, but on account of his family affairs, he could not accept it. In all the campaigns against General Burgoyne he took an active part, witnessed his surrender at Saratoga, and was present when Burgoyne delivered his sword to the American General. In after years he often related the incident that the tears ran down the cheeks of the haughty Briton on that occasion.

Major Webster was with our army in its encampment in New Jersey when the soldiers suffered so much from the inclemency of the weather and endured many privations, and witnessed many trying scenes which never faded from his memory. He participated in many of the battles in that region. Near the close of the war, or in 1782, Major Webster bought in Derryfield, or what is now Manchester, some land and mill privileges since known as the Webster mill, on the outlet of Lake Massabesic, but a short distance from the present pumping station of the Manchester water works. Here he lived many years ,surrounded by his children and grandchildren. Some of his descendants of the fourth generation served their country in the late rebellion and gave their lives as a sacrifice on our country's altar for liberty. As Major Webster lived but a short distance from General Stark and in the same Town, they often exchanged visits with each other, and related the scenes

through which they passed; of the hair breadth escapes and privations, interspersed with anecdotes full of mirth.

Major Webster was a kind, genial Christian gentleman. Like one of old, he erected an altar where he went three times a day and offered his prayers to Almighty God. This altar was under some large trees near his residence, and for many years when the weather would permit, he was seen to go and offer his petitions. Major Webster lived to be a nonagenarian and died in the year 1827, aged 91 years.**

In one of the suburban cemetaries of the city of Manchester may be seen the grave of the departed hero, beneath the humble mound covered with grass he rests. If the name of Major Webster is not inscribed on monumental shaft or obelisk, still the principle he espoused will be handed down in history in all coming time, and we should do honor to all those worthy heroes by remembering their noble deeds.

*NOTE: This is most certainly an error, probably due to incorrect recollection of earlier statements regarding the origin of his ancestors. Vital statistics of Haverhill, Massachusetts show the record of the birth in Haverhill of Israell, son of John and Triphena (Locke) Webster on November 16, 1704. Only one Webster bearing the name of Israel seems to have resided in Haverhill, North Parish, or Plaistow during the early half of the 18th century, and this name, being frequently linked with John on many of the early petitions, would most probably be the Israel referred to in the above birth record with his father John. Vital statistics of Haverhill show the record of the marriage of Israel Webster and Marcy Bond on January 15, 1729-30 and the subsequent birth of a son John on October 14, 1730. This son would be the Major John Webster later of Atkinson and Derryfield whose life is here described.

**NOTE: Aged 97.

Children of John Webster[5] and Phebe Haseltine

ISRAEL, born Plaistow, N. H., Aug. 10, 1762, baptized in North Parish Church Sept. 19, 1762. Resided Atkinson 1767-82, moved with father 1782 to Derryfield resided thereafter with father taking over operation of farm and mills about 1800. He married first, Rebeccah Perham, born January, 1777, died September 18, 1818 and second, Hannah, born 1771, died October 28, 1854. He was active in Town affairs of Derryfield beginning about 1800, being selectman in 1800-1803, 1811, and 1814-1815. He died in Derryfield March 8, 1846, buried in Center Cemetery with both wives. His children all by his first wife were as follows:

JOSHUA, born Derryfield June 20, 1797, married Betsy, who died April 15, 1863. He died October 1, 1856 buried in Center Cemetery with following children:

GEORGE H., born Nov., 1832, died Feb. 8, 1835.

HANNAH B., born Aug., 1836, died Sept. 12, 1842 Bodwell Road Cemetery

GEORGE B., born Nov., 1851, died Jan. 3, 1863.

ISRAEL (Jr.), born Derryfield March 17, 1805, a farmer of considerable means, resided Manchester, married first Catherine F. born 1807, died March, 1847, second Jane P. born Nov., 1804, died March 18, 1872 He died Sept. 6, 1885 buried in Huse Yard Bodwell Road. Had following children all by first wife:

WILLIAM H. born about 1833.

SUSAN born about 1837.

JAMES born about 1839, died Sept. 27, 1841.

HANNAH born about 1843.

JOHN W. born about 1846.

JAMES M., born Derryfield 1808, a farmer, residing in Manchester. Married Roxanna H. Bailey born 1813, died 1881. He died 1889, buried in Huse Yard Bodwell Road with following children:

LYDIA K. born 1838, died 1842.

GEORGE D. born 1840, died 1841.

ELLEN R. born 1846, died 1846.

J. OSCAR born 1852, died 1933.

POSSIBLY OTHER CHILDREN—girls most likely if any

DAVID, born Plaistow July 27, 1764, baptized in North Parish Church Nov. 10, 1765 resided Atkinson 1767-1782, moved with father 1782 to Derryfield, resided with father until 1787, when he was taxed for property of his own. Operated small farming enterprise, died 1828.

JOHN (Jr.), born in Atkinson, N. H., baptized in North Parish Church Plaistow, Oct. 16, 1768. Lived in Atkinson 1768-1782 and moved with father to Derryfield. Resided Derryfield with father until about 1789 when he was taxed separately for property of his own. Married Anna. Had at least one child, a son, John Jr. born about 1808. Developed sizeable farming operation in Manchester.

HANNAH, born in Atkinson, N. H., baptized in North Parish Church, Plaistow April 22, 1770. Lived in Atkinson until 1782 when she moved with parents to Derryfield. Living with parents 1790.
Living 1835

AMOS[6], born June 17, 1776 in Atkinson, N. H., being the sixth generation of the line being followed here. Further details of his life are given below.

Chapter VI

AMOS WEBSTER[6] 1776-1829

BETHIA DeCOSTER 1777-1870

AMOS WEBSTER[6] was born June 17, 1776 in Atkinson, N. H., the fourth son and youngest child of John Webster[5] and Phebe Haseltine. He was less than six years of age when his family moved to Derryfield, N. H., where on the shore of Lake Massabesic, they made their home at the site of the old McMurphy mill. His schooling was undoubtedly rather meager, as the first schoolhouse in Derryfield was not erected until 1795 when Amos was 19 years of age. Previous to this time a public schoolmaster had held school sessions in various designated private dwellings. Amos was married at a young age to Bethia DeCoster, sometimes referred to as "Bertha", who was born in New Hampshire in March 1777, daughter of Eben DeCoster, who fought in the French and Indian Wars. All efforts to determine her further ancestry have yielded little information.

Ebenezer, the first child of Amos and Bethia was born in 1796 when Amos was only 20 and Bethia 19. This was the first of a rather large family of eleven children who are recounted on a subsequent page of this history. The only public office of Amos was that of highway surveyor in 1797 and again in 1803, when he had charge of the maintenance of certain roads and highways in the vicinity of his home near that of his father.

Amos became a farmer by occupation, being assessed for live stock in his own right at the age of 21, and for buildings and real estate as early as 1800. His farming operations were rather limited, however, and his last remaining property was sold in 1813 to Dudley Porter. It appears that for some period of time he operated a fishing enterprise, as on September 15, 1812, a sale is recorded transferring to his elder brother Israel, all right and claims to a certain "Siene Place" in the Merrimack River, and right and title to a seine boat and all other fishing apparatus there used.

Following the year 1812, no records can be found of Amos Webster owning property or livestock, nor of operating the fishing business, and the coincidence of this date with the war of 1812 lends considerable credence to the verbal statements handed down that ancestry of the Webster family fought in the war of 1812. At that period it was legal for one who was drafted for armed service, to hire or pay a lump sum to another person to take his place. It may be possible that Amos served in place of another under this arrangement, or, being the youngest son of a distinguished Major of the Revolution, he may have been inspired to volunteer. No records can be found showing the names of draftees or enlistments from Manchester, N. H. for service in the war of 1812 and it now appears impossible to determine under what circumstances Amos served his country at that time, but the fact of his service seems quite certain.

Following the War, Amos continued his residence in School District No. 4 in Manchester where his brothers and father were settled, this section becoming known as Webster Mills because of the prominence of the family and the mills in the community. It was about this period that the industrial development of the present City of Manchester had its beginning. In 1794, Samuel Blodget had begun the construction of the famous canal which by-passed the Amoskeag Falls opposite what is now the business section of the City. Upon the completion of the canal in 1807, water transportation to and from the city became possible, opening the way to the establishment of commerce. The first manufacturing mill other than for lumber or flour, was erected in 1809, and this enterprise, after passing through several hands and with subsequent additions, became the basis for the foundation in 1831 of the great Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, important in the textile industry for over one hundred years.

In the year 1810, the name of Derryfield was changed to Manchester in honor of Samuel Blodgett, builder of the canal, who had predicted that the Community would some day be the American counterpart of the great industrial community of that name in England. With the establishment of industry on

the banks of the new canal, most of the development of Manchester took place in the section now known as the business center of the city. Growth, however was still rather slow as indicated by the following census figures of inhabitants of Manchester:

1775	Derryfield	— 285	Inhabitants
1790	"	— 362	"
1800	"	— 557	"
1810	Manchester	— 615	"
1820	"	— 761	"
1830	"	— 887	"

Amos Webster appears to have worked as a laborer for others, following the war, as no indication of his ownership of property is revealed in the town records. He died in the year 1829, at the early age of 53 being survived many years by his wife Bethia. She continued her residence in the community, and died on May 13, 1870 at the venerable age of 93, her death being reported in the Census records of that year, listed with family No. 657. The graves of Amos and Bethia have not been located and it is assumed that the poor circumstances surrounding their later life precluded the cost of a permanent stone. It is quite probable however, that they were both buried in a family lot at the old Center burial ground.

Children of Amos Webster[6] and Bethia DeCoster

EBENEZER, born Derryfield 1796, a voter in Manchester, 1845, died 1880 apparently unmarried.

PHOEBE, born Derryfield June 5, 1798, married George Corning, died January 17, 1849 buried in "Old Huse Yard" Bodwell Road.

JOHN GOFFE, born Derryfield, May 8, 1800. A successful farmer and charter member of the First Methodist Church in Old Derryfield "Center" in 1829. Married Mary Huse, and adopted Joanne Huse, born about 1824, had one son Isaac, Born April 17, 1832, died March 18, 1917 unmarried, and one daughter Mary born about 1843. John Goffe Webster died March 22 1885, and was buried in the "Old Huse Yard" in Manchester, N. H.

ELIZA, born Derryfield 1801, died 1806 (or 1885?).

AMOS[7], born Derryfield March 26, 1802, being the seventh generation of the direct line being followed. Further details of his life are given below.

BERTHA, born Derryfield 1806, married 1 - Samuel Giles, 2 - James Wiley.

REBECCA, born Derryfield 1808 or 1809, married Franklin Webster (1801-1885) had Martha born 1846, who married 1869 Wallace Gaskell, Rebecca died 1889.

NATHANIEL, born Manchester 1810, a farmer and a voter in Manchester 1845, married Martha A. had Susan E. born about 1837, Caios C. born Oct. 10, 1839, Eliza J. born about 1843, Abel P. E., later called Plummer C. born about 1845, Ellen M, born about 1848, Phoebe A. born about 1851, and Joseph D. born about 1855. Nathaniel died in Civil War in New Hampshire Regiment.

CHARLES, born Manchester 1812, a voter in Manchester 1845. A stone in Center Cemetery shows Captain Charles Webster died Sept. 21, 1850 in service aged 37 years — probably was this Charles. Married Eliza J. and had George W., born about 1847, and Charles H. born about 1849.

JUDITH, born Manchester 1814, married Daniel Corning.

JOSEPH PHILBRICK, born Manchester March 22, 1819, Married June 18, 1848 Joanne Huse, the adopted daughter of his older brother John Goffe Webster. He was an accomplished musician, a public concertist in voice, and later a prominent composer. He wrote many hymns and ballads among nearly 1000 songs the most famous was the hymn "Sweet By and By". He had four children, Joseph H., Louis B., Frederick Huse, and Mary H. He died January 18, 1875 in Elkhorn Wisconsin. For photograph and biography, see Vol. 19 page 428 of the National Cyclopedia of American Biography.

Chapter VII

(CAPT.) AMOS WEBSTER (JR.)[7] 1802-1885

SALLY WESTON 1800-1881

AMOS WEBSTER[7] was born in Derryfield, N. H., March 26, 1802, the fifth child and second son of Amos Webster[6] and Bethia DeCosta. Bearing the same name as his father, he was known as Amos Junior until the latter's death in 1829. Amos Junior is first listed in the town records of Manchester in the year 1823, being assessed a poll tax that year when he became 21. On March 20, 1828, he bought a small farm of some 75 acres on the shore of Lake Massabesic from his oldest brother Ebenezer, and there operated a rather small farming enterprise until 1838, when he sold out to his brother John Goffe Webster, and engaged in work as a laborer for a time, presumably on other farms of the locality. In 1834, he served the Town as one of the duly elected highway surveyors.

Amos Webster, Jr. was enlisted in the New Hampshire State Militia and on January 26, 1827, was commissioned as lieutenant of the Sixth Company of Infantry in the Ninth Regiment. The original certificate of this commission is still preserved. Also at hand is a receipt of one Captain Nathaniel Merrill Jr., dated April 8, 1830, showing the transfer to him of the papers and property of the Militia Company, by Captain Amos Webster, indicating the latter's advancement to the rank of Captain sometime before that date.

On September 22, 1829, Amos Jr. married Sally Weston of Manchester. She had been born in Reading, Massachusetts on October 22, 1800, but shortly moved to Derryfield, later Manchester, with her parents, Amos Weston, and Polly Flint. Her ancestry is shown on page A and continued on Pages A-9, A-10, and A-11 of the geneological appendix being traced on her father's side to the original emigrant ancestor John Wes-

son who aided in establishing the colony at Weymouth, Massachusetts in 1628. Sally's brother Amos Weston, Jr. was the father of the Honorable James A. Weston, Mayor of the City of Manchester 1869-1871 and 1873-1875 and twice Governor of the State of New Hampshire in 1871 and 1874, thus making Sally the Aunt of the Governor.

The real growth of the City of Manchester began in 1837, when, after the merging of independent mill properties with the Amoskeag Company, an intensive development took place in the industrial activity of the City. The Amoskeag Company laid out the site of the present business center, and sold lots for dwellings and business establishments. By the year 1840 the population had grown to 3325 and the keen rivalry between the old "center", and the new town broke into an intensive feud. In the town meeting of March of that year, a full set of candidates was submitted from each section, and thirty constables chosen to keep order at the meeting. The new Town faction won the election, and thereafter maintained control of the town affairs without further serious contention. The site of the town meetings was moved to a hall in the new downtown section, and a city charter obtained in August 1846. The population in that year had grown to over 10,000.

In the census of 1850, Amos Webster was listed as a laborer without property valuation. Shown residing with him were his wife Sally, and the five then living children. Ignatius, the oldest son, age 18 years, was also listed as a laborer. In the following census in 1860, Amos was listed as a farmer with real estate valued at $6,000.00 and personal property valued at $1,200.00 an estate of appreciable value for that period, and indicating considerable industry by Amos during the preceding 10 year period. His elder son, Ignatius, aged 28, was then residing with him, as well as his youngest son, Justus, aged 20, both being listed as farmers. His other son, Henry Kingman[8], aged 25, had at that time moved to Lawrence, Massachusetts and was working for Messrs. Davis and Taylor in the grain business in that City.

On April 12,1861, Fort Sumter was fired upon, marking the beginning of the American Civil War. In June of that year, Justus, youngest son of Amos volunteered. His record of service is recounted later in this section, eventuating in his death in battle in 1864. Son Henry Kingman also entered the service of his country in 1863, and his record appears in a subsequent section. Son Ignatius, being sickly, remained at home to assist his parents in the operation of the large farm.

In the census of 1870, Amos Webster was listed as a retired farmer residing with his eldest son Ignatius aged 38, who was listed as head of the family with an appreciable assessment for real estate and personal property. Amos' wife Sally was listed as housekeeper, inasmuch as "Nate" did not marry until a year later. Amos and Sally remained with son "Nate" for the remainder of their days at the homestead property in the old "Center" and this location can still be identified on the north side of Island Pond Road, formerly Massabesic Road about 1.2 miles from the intersection with Mammoth Road. For many years the farm was prominent for its two large barns one on either side of a small farm cottage. One of these barns was removed in 1952, but the remaining buildings can still be seen on Island Pond Road just opposite the entrance of Brickett Road. These buildings, together with the 95 acres of fertile farm land were purchased by Amos in May 1848 and transferred to his son Ignatius sometime between 1860 and 1870, being operated by the latter until his death in 1912.

Sally Webster, Amos' wife, died in May 1881, soon followed by Amos on January 15, 1885, both being buried in the old Merrill yard near the schoolhouse on the main road leading from Londonderry to Manchester. A fine stone erected by Henry K. and Ignatius Webster marks the family lot, and here also lies the body of "Nate" and his wife Hattie L. Jones. In this same yard can be found the graves of Amos Weston and Polly Flint, parents of Sally Weston Webster.

Children of Amos Webster[7] and Sally Weston

ACHSAH JANE, born April 9, 1828 in Manchester. Her status as the real daughter of Amos and Sally is doubtful because of the date of her birth being more than a year previous to the marriage of her parents. Confirmation of the year of birth, is found in the census of 1850 when her age is given as 22, and in 1860 when her age is given as 32. The doubtful status of Achsah Jane is further substantiated by denials repeated down through several generations of any blood relationship between her descendants and those of her "brother" Henry Kingman[8]. She married James G. Chase, who was listed in 1860 as a farmer, aged 33 years with small real estate assessment. They had two children, listed below. Achsah Jane died in 1864 while both children were quite young.

TRYPHENA J., later known as Jennie T. born about 1855, shown by the census of 1870 to be living with her grandparents, Amos[7] and Sally Webster. It is known that she later lived in Lawrence in the home of her "uncle" Henry Kingman[8]. She married in Lawrence Fred Gilman, for many years a Captain of one of the fire houses of that City. They had several children, including one son Ralph Gilman, and a number of grandchildren now residing in greater Lawrence. Jennie C. Gilman died in Lawrence April 25, 1934.

JOSEPHINE, born about 1857 also moved to Lawrence and taught school there for many years. She never married and died in Lawrence June 28, 1918.

MINOT O., born 1830 in Manchester. Died 1836 in Manchester.

IGNATIUS TYLER, born April 19, 1832 in Manchester. Attended District School there and later Northfield Seminary, after which he taught school for several terms. In the census of 1850 he was listed as a laborer, aged 18, residing with his parents. In 1860 he was listed as a farmer but with no real estate assessment, still residing with his parents. In

1865 he was elected a member of the school board for the City of Manchester, and served a two year term in this capacity. In 1870 he was listed as a farmer, aged 38, with a sizeable real estate assessment representing his father's farm on Island Pond Road which he had taken over sometime previous. His father was listed as a retired farmer residing with him ,and his mother keeping house. His "cousin" Jennie T. Chase was also listed as residing with this family at that time. Ignatius, or "Nate" as he was generally known, married on July 5, 1871, Hattie L. Jones, who died in childbirth in 1875. Their child also died, and he never remarried, remaining without children until his death. He continued the operation of the farm, added considerable acreage and many improvements. He also jointly owned other farm land in partnership with his Brother Henry Kingman. The homestead can still be identified on Island Pond Road just opposite the entrance of Brickett Road, although present farming in that Community is not conducted in the manner of those olden times. "Nate" served the City as an assessor, and selectman, and also as a representative to the State legislature. He died in 1912 and was buried in the family lot in "Merrill" Cemetery in Manchester.

HENRY KINGMAN[8], born January 18, 1835 in Manchester, being the eighth generation of the line being followed. Further details of his life are given later.

JUSTUS H., born February 4, 1840. Attended District Schools in Manchester, and in census of 1860 was listed as a farmer without real estate assessment, residing with his parents. In April 1861, the war of the rebellion broke out and Justus volunteered for service. On about June 20 of that year he was mustered into Company K of the 14th Regular Massachusetts Volunteers, which company was later made into the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery with 1800 men. He served with this unit mostly as infantry for three years but on June 18, 1864, he was shot and killed in the siege of

Petersburgh. A stone in the Bellevue Cemetery in Lawrence on the lot of his brother Henry Kingman, honors the memory of Justus Webster killed in action. His name is also inscribed on the battle monument erected on the Lawrence Common in honor of the soldiers of that City who lost their lives in the service of their country during the Civil War.

S. FRANCES, born May 15, 1843 in Manchester, married Edwin Plummer of Auburn, N. H. and had one child. listed below. S. Frances died 1905.

LULU G. PLUMMER, daughter of S. Frances married Lemuel Piper

HENRY KINGMAN WEBSTER

1835 - 1920

Chapter VIII

HENRY KINGMAN WEBSTER[8] 1835-1920

ELSIE ANNE JOHNSON 1842-1908

HENRY KINGMAN WEBSTER[8] was born January 18, 1835, in Manchester, New Hampshire, the fourth child and third son of Amos and Sally (Weston) Webster. He was educated in the old District School, which still stands by the "Merrill" Cemetery on the main road from Londonderry to Manchester. He also attended High School in Manchester and worked during his boyhood on his father's farm. At the early age of 19 he engaged in the teaming business with an outfit bought with his own savings, and after two seasons, worked for a time in a saw mill in Manchester. During his youth he was frequently called "King" of which nickname he was quite fond and proud.

In 1858, at the age of 23, "King" struck out on his own for work in the new thriving City of Lawrence, Massachusetts, where, after the completion of the great dam across the Merrimac River, a rapid industrial development was taking place. Here he began work as a Clerk for Messrs. Furness and Giles, grain and feed dealers, and continued working at the same establishment when it was taken over by Messrs. Davis and Taylor. On September 7, 1861, he married in Manchester, New Hampshire, Elsie Anne Johnson, a school teacher of that City, daughter of John and Mary (Rowell) Johnson. She was born September 9, 1842 in Newport, Maine, but shortly moved to Manchester where she was educated in the District and High Schools. Her lineage is shown on pages B and B1 of the geneological appendix, tracing back on her father's side to William Johnson who came from Hernehill Canterbury, County Kent, England, and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1634.

Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, Henry Kingman Webster volunteered for service for the Union and on July 10, 1863, he was mustered into the 12th Massachusetts Regiment as a private. This unit soon joined the army of the Potomac under General Ulysses S. Grant. Henry Kingman took part in every engagement of his regiment during the eventful months which followed, until his capture at the battle of Welden Railroad on August 19, 1864. He was sent to the famous "Libby Prison" in Richmond, Virginia, for two weeks, and then transferred to the Belle Island Prison for six weeks. He spent the winter of 1864-1865 at the Confederate Prison at Salisbury, North Carolina. In later years he related many stories of his terrible experience during this period spent as a war prisoner in the South. He was released on parole in early 1865, and came through the Union lines March 9, 1865, just one month before the surrender of General Lee at Appomatox Court House.

Upon his return from the service, Henry Kingman resumed his work with Messrs. Davis and Taylor in Lawrence. In April 1868 he rented a grist mill on Island Street in Lawrence, and embarked in private enterprise in partnership with Edwin P. Davis, establishing the business under the name of H. K. Webster and Company. This was the beginning of what was later to become the important feed manufacturing firm of H. K. Webster Company of Lawrence, Massachusetts, and Richford, Vermont. At about this time "King" Webster was residing in the north apartment of the duplex brick house which still stands at No. 9 East Haverhill Street facing the intersection of Oak Street. Here the first two children were born, Burt Giles on July 7, 1867 and Dean Kingman, on May 10, 1870, and it may well have been the home of Henry K. and Elsie Webster ever since their marriage in 1861. However, on May 10, 1873, "H.K." purchased a home of his own, and the family moved to the cottage which is still standing at No. 60 on the south side of Tremont street, the second lot west of Franklin Street. It was here that the two oldest boys, Burt and Dean, spent their boyhood, and here the third and last child Neal Weston, was born August 13, 1884.

ISLAND STREET QUARTERS OF
H. K. WEBSTER AND COMPANY
1868 - 1892

The new grain and feed business of H. K. Webster and Company established in 1868, flourished under the management of its young proprietor. The succeeding years marked a period of rapid growth for the City of Lawrence. In the absence of motor transportation, it can easily be understood how the increased use of horses in a growing industrial City would result in a phenomenal growth in the grain and feed business during that fabulous gas light and "horse and buggy" era prior to the turn of the century. In 1873, the principal portion of the property now occupied by the H. K. Webster Company on West Street in Lawrence was purchased. The substantial warehouse on the premises furnished new storage space and railroad siding facilities were acquired which were greatly needed for the growing business. In 1886, Edwin P. Davis, who had sometime previously removed to North Carolina, sold out his interest in the partnership of H. K. Webster and Company, and thereafter the principal ownership rested in the hands of Henry K. Webster. Several other partners were subsequently associated with him from time to time, but with minor financial interests.

In 1888 the warehouse on West Street was substantially enlarged, and a few years later the Island Street quarters were given up and all business transferred to West Street. The old and sturdy warehouse now at No. 26 West Street is partly the original building which stood on the premises at the time of its purchase in 1873 and this building is still used by the Company to house part of its general offices as well as its research laboratory. In 1893, Dean K. Webster, second son of "H.K." entered the business, and two years later was admitted as a partner, this marking the beginning of a gradual retirement of "H.K" from active management. In 1898 the present grain elevator on West Street was erected with storage capacity for 32,000 bushels of bulk grain, and in 1904 the present two-story brick warehouse located at No. 10-20 West Street was built to serve as a storehouse for hay and flour. In December 1903, the business was incorporated under the laws of the State of Massachusetts as the H. K. Webster Company, with $60,000.00 authorized Capital Stock subscribed as follows:

Henry K. Webster	$33,000.00
Dean K. Webster	20,000.00
Frederick M. Vietor	3,000.00
John Hartley	1,000.00
Albert S. Watson	2,000.00
Frank M. Wheelock	1,000.00
Total	$60,000.00

These six subscribers were elected directors, with Henry K. Webster serving as President, Dean K. Webster as Treasurer and John Hartley, a long time faithful office employee, as Clerk. Albert S. Watson, served many years as plant foreman, and Frank M. Wheelock was in charge of the Farmers Supply Department Frederick M. Vietor had previously operated the Vietor Grain Company in Lawrence, and this business was consolidated in the new corporation, and continued as a branch store under its original name until 1907. "H.K." relinquished much of the control of the business even before the date of incorporation, to his son Dean Kingman, and in 1907, at the age of 72 years, ceased all regular management activity, remaining however, as President of the Corporation, and daily attending to certain office routine until his death in 1920. Henry Kingman Webster became one of the best known and well liked successful business men of his day, becoming popularly known by his first two initials "H.K." as a distinction from "D.K." his son, associated with him in the business. In 1878 he was elected to the Common Council of the City of Lawrence, and served a two year term, acting as President of the Council. In 1880 he was elected Mayor of the City, and served in that office during the year 1881. One of the worth-while accomplishments of his term of office was the reformation of the Police Department, taking it out of politics. It was said of him at the time of his election, that he would be a one-term Mayor, because he was too honest to be re-elected, and this prediction proved only too true.

On July 14, 1891, "H.K." purchased the old Boardman Mansion, located at No. 42 Lawrence Street, opposite the Law-Common. This fine old brick and brownstone trimmed resi-

dence was one of the finest houses in the City at that time, and "H.K." and Elsie Webster made their home here for many years. Their youngest son, Neal Weston, was brought up at this location, but Burt and Dean established their own homes elsewhere soon after their marriages. On January 9, 1908, Elsie (Johnson) Webster, wife of "H.K." died, and was buried in the Webster family lot in the Bellevue Cemetery in Lawrence. In 1910 the home was sold, and the buildings razed to permit the erection of the Y. M. C. A. building which now occupies the site. "H.K." purchased the old Sawyer Farm at Sawyer's corner, No. 521 Lowell Street, in Methuen, and there retired to enjoy gentleman farming, keeping in good health and activity for many years. His youngest son, Neal, had been married at the old home on Lawrence Street in 1906, and with his wife Augusta (Cheney) Webster, moved to the new location and maintained the home for "H.K." during his years of retirement.

"H.K." had other side interests besides his grain business in Lawrence. He held large lumber tracts in Maine, which he purchased and lumbered off. He also owned in partnership with his brother Nate, a sizeable farm in Manchester, N. H. which his brother operated commercially. He was extremely interested in fine driving horses, and for many years kept at least one or two fast horses which he delighted to drive. He participated in many trotting races, and to this day can be remembered by many now living, slouched down in his seat behind a good horse, cigar stub at a rakish angle in his mouth, and urging his favorite mare into greater speed to overpass a friendly neighbor on the road. It was not until about 1915 when he was 80 years of age that he yielded to the motor age and bought a fine Franklin air cooled motor car for his personal convenience.

Henry Kingman Webster was extremely active in many civic affairs. In 1889 he was elected President of the Lawrence National Bank, and when, in 1911, it was consolidated with the Merchants Trust Company, he became Chairman of the Board of Directors of that institution. He was an active and faithful attendant as well as Trustee of the Haverhill Street

First Methodist Episcopal Church, and was instrumental in effecting its consolidation with the Garden Street Church in 1911, serving as chairman of the Building Committee, which planned the erection of the present Central Methodist Church of Lawrence. He was a faithful and active Mason, belonging to Tuscan Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Mount Sinai R. A. Chapter, Lawrence Council, R. & S. M., and Bethany Commandery K. T. From 1893 to 1902 he served as President of the Lawrence Masonic Association. In the last years of his life he was the guiding influence in planning the erection of a new Masonic Temple in Lawrence. He gave liberally toward this new project, but did not live to see its completion. One of the beautiful Lodge Rooms of this fine building is named the "Henry Kingman Webster Hall' in his memory.

One of the delights of Henry Kingman Webster was to drive out of the City and enjoy the quiet of the natural countryside. In May of 1888 he purchased a tract of land on the shore of White's Pond, in Pelham, New Hampshire, just a convenient carriage ride from Lawrence. In 1889 he built the comfortable summer home there which still stands on the East shore of the Pond in the midst of a beautiful pine grove. Here he spent his summers until 1912, when, with his new interests at the old Sawyer farm, he permitted his son Dean and family to enjoy the use of the White's Pond property. About 1890 he erected a set of farm buildings on the East side of the roadway, and here his eldest son Burt operated a small farm and canning factory for a number of years. Upon Burt's removal to Haverhill, Massachusetts, about 1906, the farm was rented to private operators until 1915, when the entire property, including the summer home on the shore of the pond was deeded to Dean Kingman Webster.

"H.K." continued in unusual health and activity until his 85th year, when, after a brief illness, he succumbed to pneumonia on February 23, 1920. His funeral service was conducted at the Central Methodist Church with large delegations present from civic and fraternal bodies as well as a host of personal friends. He was buried in the Webster lot in the Bellevue ceme-

tery in Lawrence where a large and beautiful rough cut granite stone memorial marks the grave of Henry Kingman and Elsie Johnson Webster. Having been a civil war veteran and member of Needham Post G.A.R. No. 39, his grave is also decorated with the national flag and the G.A.R. emblem. The National Cyclopedia of American Biography Vol. 29-415 closes its account of the life of Henry Kingman Webster with this appropriate epitaph, — "A man of independent judgement, strict integrity, and genial sociable nature, who was unusually well liked."

Children of Henry Kingman Webster[8] and Elsie Anne Johnson

BURT GILES, born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, July 7, 1867.

DEAN KINGMAN, born in Lawrence Massachusetts, May 10, 1870.

NEAL WESTON, born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, August 13, 1884.

A biography of each of the sons of Henry Kingman Webster and of their families, is given in the following three chapters of this history. Included with the life of Dean Kingman and his sons is an account of the later history of the H. K. Webster Company founded by Henry Kingman Webster in 1868.

DESCENDANTS OF

HENRY KINGMAN WEBSTER[8] and ELSIE ANN JOHNSON

b - 1-18-1835 d - 2-23-1920
m - 9-7-1861

b - 9-9-1842 d - 1-9-1908
resided Lawrence, Mass.

Burt Giles
b - 7-7-1867 d - 2-18-1924
m - 10-21-1891
Ella E. Smith
b - 2-16-1870 d - 7-10-1948

Dean Kingman
b - 5-10-1870 d - 11-4-1951
m - 5-31-1894
Clarabell Hatch
b - 1-3-1873 d - 1-21-1941

Neal Weston
b - 8-13-1884 d - 6-26-1943
m - 10-1-1906
Augusta Steele Cheney
b - 10-2-1884 d - 11-13-1939

Gail Johnson
b - 1892
d - 1902

Chase Watson
b - 3-10-1895
d -
m - 5-15-1918
Mildred Frost
b - 8-18-1900
d -

Benn Rowell
b - 6-27-1898
d -
m - 12-30-1922
Helen Bond
b - 2-21-1897
d -

Dean Kingman Jr.
b - 5-14-1898
d -
m - 6-7-1924
Wilhelmina F. Muirhead
b - 5-19-1904
d -

Walter Neal
b - 5-2-1902
d -
m - 8-6-1927
Florence E. Bake
b - 2-18-1903
d -

Henry Kingman II
b - 10-5-1907
d -
m - 6-14-1935
Marion B. Sumner
b - 5-20-1906
d -

Neal Weston Jr.
b - 9-27-1910
d -
m - 3-25-1937
Shirley C. Locke
b - 8-29-1910
d -

Helen
b - 12-12-1918
d -
m -
Leon S. Kaniecki

Dean Kingman III
b - 5-16-1929
d -

Joan Muirhead
b - 5-24-1932
d -

Dorothy Jacqueline
b - 1-15-1930
d -

Ralph Kingman
b - 5-25-1933
d -

Henry Kingman III
b - 12-20-1936
d -

Chapter IX

BURT GILES WEBSTER 1863-1924

ELLA E. SMITH 1870-1948

BURT GILES WEBSTER was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, July 7, 1867, the first child and son of Henry Kingman[8] and Elsie Anne (Johnson) Webster. His family resided at No. 9 East Haverhill Street in Lawrence until 1870 when his father purchased the cottage which still stands at No. 60 Tremont Street in that City. Here it was that Burt grew up, receiving his education in the old Oliver Grade and High Schools of Lawrence during the period when his father was prominent in local politics.

In July 1891, the family moved to the Boardman Mansion at No. 42 Lawrence Street, and on October 21 of that same year Burt was married to Ella E. Smith. She was born February 26, 1870 in Brushton, New York, daughter of John and Ladesey Smith. Burt and Ella soon made their home in Pelham, New Hampshire, in the cottage built by "H.K." on the farm property across the road from the latter's summer home on the shore of White's Pond. Here Burt engaged in a small farming business, assisted by Ella who operated a canning establishment on the premises. For a number of years they prepared and merchandized a variety of relishes and preserves under the label of "Square Brand". While at this location their three children were born in 1892, 95, and 98, but the eldest son, Gail died from diptheria in 1902.

By 1911, after 20 years of farm life the work became too arduous for both Ella and Burt, and the farming work proved injurious to the latter's health, he being afflicted from childhood with a chronic bronchial trouble. In that year they gave up the farm, and moved to Haverhill, Massachusetts, where Burt purchased and operated for the succeeding five years a box factory

on Merrill's Court. He subsequently conducted a bowling alley business on Pleasant Street in Haverhill as well as a tobacco store in the same city. In 1920 he began the operation of a sizeable garage business on Merrimack Street in Haverhill, and in conjunction with the garage operated the Haverhill Taxicab Company, one of the largest cab companies in the city at that time.

Burt and Ella resided at No. 56 Arlington Street in Haverhill from 1911 until 1916, at No. 38 Portland Street from 1916 to 1920, and at No. 59 Commonwealth Avenue from 1920 to 1926. Burt was a member of Tuscan Lodge A.F. & A.M. in Lawrence and of the York Rite Bodies of Lawrence as well as the Shrine in Manchester, New Hampshire and Aleppo Temple in Boston. He was not of robust health throughout his life and gradually failing in later years, died on February 18, 1924 at the young age of 56 years. He was survived by his wife, Ella, who continued her residence in Haverhill until her death there on July 10, 1948. Both Burt and Ella, as well as their first son Gail are buried in the center burial ground in Pelham, New Hampshire.

Children of Burt Giles Webster and Ella E. Smith

GAIL JOHNSON, was born in 1892 in Pelham, New Hampshire, and died in 1902 of diptheria being buried in the center burial ground of Pelham, New Hampshire.

CHASE WATSON, was born March 10, 1895 in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and spent his boyhood on the farm of his father in Pelham, New Hampshire. He moved in 1911 at the age of 16 with his parents to Haverhill, Massachusetts where he completed his education in the public schools of that city. On May 15, 1918, he was married in Haverhill to Mildred E. Frost, born August 18, 1900 in Haverhill, daughter of Charles and Philipina Frost of that City. Chase worked for a number of years for Bird and Sons in Walpole, Massachusetts, and later for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in Boston. He operated a small battery shop in Haverhill for a short period and subsequently worked as a hospital attendant in the Gale Hospital in Haverhill, the Baldpate Hospital in Georgetown, Massachusetts, and in the Veterans Hospital in Bedford, Massachusetts.

Chase is a member of the Blue Lodge A.F. & A.M. He is now residing with his wife at 127 Mimosa Place, Decatur, Georgia. They have one child, a daughter, Helen, born December 12, 1918 in Norwood, Massachusetts, who married Leon S. Kaniecki of New Jersey and now resides in Decatur, Georgia with an adopted son, Stanley Chase Kaniecki, born March 24, 1951.

BENN ROWELL, was born June 27, 1898 in Pelham, New Hampshire. He spent his early boyhood on the farm in Pelham, but moved in 1911 to Haverhill, Massachusetts where he received his High School education. In 1920, he enlisted in the United States Regular Army, and served three years in the service of his country, stationed with the U. S. Occupation Forces in China. Following his army service,

he worked for a short period for his father in the Haverhill Taxicab Company, and later for Bird and Son in Walpole, Massachusetts. On December 30, 1922, Benn Webster was married to Helen E. Bond, born February 21, 1897, daughter of Horace E. and Elizabeth (Fox) Bond of Haverhill. Benn soon became interested in the undertaking business, and after working a number of years with Clifford J. Gardiner, Inc., Funeral Directors in Haverhill, he became President and Manager of the Gardiner Funeral Home of that City, which business he now operates at No. 150 Summer Street in Haverhill.

Benn is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the York Rite, having served as High Priest of Pentucket Chapter R.A.M. in Haverhill, and as Eminent Commander of Haverhill Commandery No. 14 K.T. He resides with his wife at No. 93 Howard Street in Haverhill and has no children.

Chapter X

DEAN KINGMAN WEBSTER 1870-1951

CLARABELL HATCH 1873-1941

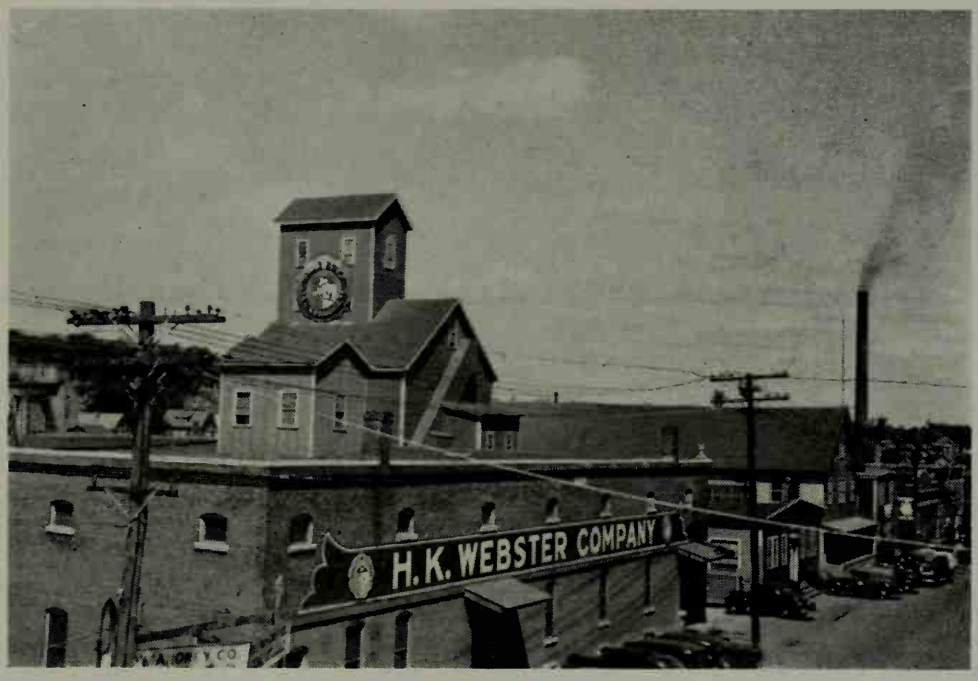
DEAN KINGMAN WEBSTER was born May 10, 1870 in Lawrence, Massachusetts, the second child and second son of Henry Kingman[8] and Elsie (Johnson) Webster. His birthplace still stands at No. 9 East Haverhill Street, being the north side of the present brick duplex house, facing the intersection of Oak Street. In 1873 the family moved to the small wooden cottage which still stands at No. 60 Tremont Street in Lawrence, and it was here that Dean Kingman spent his boyhood days. In 1891 the family moved again to a fine brick residence at No. 42 Lawrence Street, where now stands the Lawrence Young Men's Christian Association. Dean was educated in the elementary, grammar and high schools of Lawrence attending the old Oliver grade school on Haverhill Street and the old High School which adjoined it, graduating from the latter in the class of 1889. As a boy he worked in his father's establishment on the teams delivering grain, and in different departments of the mill, receiving a first hand knowledge of all of the various phases of the business. In 1890 he was receiving the munificent salary of $1.50 per day or $7.50 for a six day week.

After his graduation from high school, Dean attended Cannon's Commercial College in Lawrence, gaining here a fundamental knowledge of bookkeeping and business methods which was of great value to him in later years. He always enjoyed keeping business records and accounts as well as preparing business statements of various kinds. An early personal account book kept by him is now in the writer's possession, showing a painstaking and detailed account of personal receipts and expenditures for the period from 1890 to 1892, and some of the entries are of interest because of the relative pur-

chasing power of the dollar in those days. A work shirt cost 75 cents, and a white dress shirt $1.00, a pair of shoes cost $2.00 and a suit of clothes $16.00. A frequent item of expense in that period of his life was for flowers and it is not difficult to guess the cause of such expense just about that time of his life.

In May 1891, Dean began the study of law under Lawyer Burley in the office of Wade and Reid in Lawrence and here acquired an education in commercial law and corporate organization which was of practical benefit to him in many of his later enterprises. In September, 1892 he began a small private enterprise of his own in the wholesale grain brokerage business in Boston, which gave him a wide acquaintance in the grain trade throughout New England. In the following year he returned to work with his father, and began the development of wholesale business for the company specializing in mixed carlots and straight car sales which was the natural result of his experience in Boston during the previous year. He continued activity along this line in Boston as well as travelling into Northern New England developing the wholesale trade. He soon took over much of the responsibility of the buying of feeds and grains for the Company on the Boston Grain Exchange.

On May 31, 1894, Dean Kingman Webster was married in Lawrence to Clarabell Hatch, daughter of Frank W. and Martha (Leach) Hatch. She was born at No. 27 Cross Street in Lawrence on January 3, 1873, and had resided there up to the time of her marriage. Her lineage is traced rather briefly on page D of the geneological appendix, but her ancestors on the Hatch side are thought to have come to Maine at the time of the early settlers. Clarabell or "Clara" as she was generally known, attended the public schools of Lawrence, graduating from the old Lawrence High School in the class of 1890. She then attended the Lawrence Teacher's Training and Normal School for two years, and after graduation, taught in the elementary schools of Lawrence for several years both before and after her marriage. The couple was married at the bride's home at 27 Cross Street, and then stayed a few months at the home of Henry K. Webster at 42 Lawrence Street, while waiting for their new home to be completed.



RETAIL STORE AND FEED MANUFACTURING PLANT

H. K. WEBSTER CO.

24 West Street, Lawrence, Mass.

In April 1894, Dean had begun the construction of a new home in which to start married life, selecting a site at No. 8 Wyman Street in Lawrence, immediately adjacent to St. Paul's Methodist Church. This was completed in the Fall of that year and the couple moved into their new home on September 15, 1894. It was here that both their children were born, Dean Kingman Junior, in 1898, and Walter Neal in 1902. In 1907, the Arlington Mills, contemplating the erection of a community recreation building for their workers, purchased a tract of land on the West side of Wyman Street including the site of the Webster home. The house was consequently moved in that year to a new location at No. 19 on the opposite side of the street. The present 2½ story wooden dwelling at that site is the original house built by Dean K. Webster in 1894 and which remained the family home for nearly fifty years.

During the years immediately following Dean K. Webster's entry into the business the H. K. Webster Company grew and prospered. In 1895 he was taken into the business as a partner, and in 1898 the present grain elevator on West Street was erected with 32,000 bushel capacity and complete milling equipment for processing grains. In December 1903 the business was incorporated under the name of H. K. Webster Company, and Dean K. Webster's share in the partnership had grown to such an extent that he was able to suscribe to one-third of the authorized $60,000.00 capital stock in the new corporation, and was elected its Treasurer and Manager. In 1904 the present two story brick warehouse was erected for additional storage of flour and hay. In 1907 Henry K. Webster officially ceased all regular management activity, remaining as president of the corporation, but leaving Dean K. Webster or "D.K." as he became familiarly known with sole responsibility for the management of the business.

The downtown branch of the business which operated at the time of incorporation as the "Vietor Grain Company", was changed in 1907 to the name of "Central Grain Store", and here the firm specialized in Flour and bakers' supplies under the management of Daniel Sullivan. Over a period of years, the gradual centralization of the baking business into a few

large bakeries, and the cooperative pooling of orders for flour by the smaller baking establishments, transformed most of the flour business into direct car shipments, thus eliminating the need of service from the local store. This resulted in dwindling volume of business at the Central Grain Store branch, and the location on Common Street was finally abandoned about 1925, with the remaining flour business being conducted a few years longer from the main plant on West Street.

Another venture in branch stores was made about 1910 when a branch was established in West Ossippee, New Hampshire, under the management of Mark White. Here a general country store business was conducted to supplement sales of grain, feed, and farmer supplies. Only a few years operation here, however, proved the location to be unfavorable to produce a sufficient volume of feed business, and the store was soon closed. About this same time a branch store was also established in Methuen, Massachusetts, under the name of "Methuen Grain Store". This was managed by Neal W. Webster younger brother of "D. K." The uselessness of a branch store so close to the location of the main establishment was soon recognized, however, and this was closed after a very short existence.

In 1910, Dean K. Webster originated the Brand name "BLUE SEAL" to identify a new line of poultry and livestock feeds, and installed in the brick warehouse on West Street a "batch" mixer for the mechanical blending of these products. This was one of the earliest attempts in New England to produce blended feeds for livestock, and was the beginning of the present extensive line of BLUE SEAL grain products, which are well known throughout New England and parts of New York State. From the small beginning made that year, the sales of this line of products has grown steadily up to the present time when whole trainloads of BLUE SEAL Feeds are shipped daily from the modern feed manufacturing plants of the H. K. Webster Company.

In 1917, with the rising grain prices coincident with the general war prosperity, the business was unsually profitable, and a stock dividend at that time doubled the capitalization of

the Company. However, in 1921, the severe deflation of agricultural prices resulted in severe losses which wiped out much of the profits of the recent war period, and it was many years before the disastrous effects of that year were overcome. In 1920, Henry Kingman Webster, founder of the business died and Dean K. Webster was elected President of the Corporation. With the loss of his father, Dean K. felt the need of help in the management and in August of 1920 his eldest son Dean K. Webster, Jr., came into the business, to help in some of the responsibilities.

A sizeable prepared feed business had been developed in southern New Hampshire by the Rockingham County Farmers Cooperative Exchange, and the H. K. Webster Company manufactured products for the Cooperative under the brand name "New Hampshire Feeds. By 1921, about 60% of the feed production of the company was under their brand. In March 1922, however, the Rockingham Coop. completed installation of manufacturing facilities at Epping, New Hampshire and began the manufacture of their own products. An intensive sales program was launched by the Webster Company in an attempt to replace the feed tonnage lost from that source. In 1925 the Cooperative failed, and in February of that year, by the employment of two of the Rockingham salesmen, Benjamin O. Wood and Oscar E. Huse, substantially all of the business was recovered by introducing another line of feeds under the brand name "Rockingham Feeds".

In 1923, it was felt that some side line activity was needed, and Dean K. Webster, and son Kingman, together with Edward B. Saunders formed a new company under the name of New England By-Products Corporation, with headquarters in the Webster Company buildings in Lawrence. The principal activity of the new venture, in its early days was the manufacture and sale of blended meat scraps. The management of the new company rested largely in the hands of son Kingman but with Dean K. Webster serving as President of the Corporation and maintaining a substantial interest in its activity for many years. Another side line was begun about this time by the in-

corporation of the McClaren Tire Company of Lawrence. This business was managed by Earl Gallup with a retail and wholesale store located on Broadway in Lawrence. Dean K. Webster served as President of this new Company. The volume of business and prospective profits of the new venture did not come up to expectations, and in a short time the business was sold out to Mr. Gallup who continued activity in his own name for a number of years.

Dean K. Webster had early become interested in the insurance business through his contact with others in the grain and feed business in Boston. In 1907 he was persuaded to form a small insurance business principally for grain and feed establishments and this was called the "Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company". Headquarters were located in the old Chamber of Commerce Building in Boston, and Mr. A. Shirley Ladd became executive Secretary with Dean K. Webster its President. Subsequently in 1913 the "Beacon Fire Insurance Company" was formed specializing in risks on personal and household property. In 1916, the "Automobile Mutual Liability Insurance Company" was formed, and about two years later the "Automobile Fire Insurance Company, these latter two being strictly for automobile risks. Dean K. Webster was president of each of the companies with Mr. Ladd continuing in the capacity of executive secretary. Each of these insurance ventures proved profitable and a steady healthy growth was experienced for a number of years. In 1929 a consolidation into two companies, was effected under the names of the "Twin Mutual Liability Insurance Company and the "Twin Mutual Fire Insurance Company" commonly known as the "Twin Mutuals". At the peak of their activity at that time the companies had over 250 employees, and were quite prominent in the Automobile Insurance field in Massachusetts. In that year another company was formed under the name of "Twin Mutual Service Corporation, specializing in financing automobile insurance premiums. This was later changed in 1930 to the "Approved Service Corporation," and activity extended to cover loans on household equipment and appliances.

In 1926, a new compulsory automobile liability insurance law was adopted by the State of Massachusetts, and risks, which heretofore were confined to a selective basis, were now spread out over general coverage of all motorists. Insurance companies generally were hard hit by the rapid rise in damage claims in Massachusetts and the Twin Mutuals, having a preponderance of business within the State, were severely affected. In 1931 they officially ceased operations, but liquidation was not finally completed until 1943.

During the early 1920's, with the expansion of his insurance interests in Boston, Dean K. Webster gradually surrendered many of his responsibilities in the H. K. Webster Company to his son Kingman. He continued his purchasing activities for the Webster Company in Boston for a number of years, however, and in 1925 when the present Boston Grain and Flour Exchange was formed, he became the first President of that organization. In 1928, his younger son Walter came into the employ of the H. K. Webster Company, relieving Kingman of some of the plant problems, whereupon D.K. relinquished to Kingman the purchasing responsibilities, and thereafter acted mostly in an advisory capacity in the business. Although the subsequent history of the company can be more properly related in connection with a later account of the lives of the next generation, Dean K. continued his personal and financial interest in the business, remained President of the Corporation, and daily attended to miscellaneous duties at the office until within a week of his death.

On July 18, 1928, Dean K. Webster helped to organize the "Fosher Grain Company" in Manchester, New Hampshire and became its President and principal stockholder. The name of this concern was changed shortly thereafter to "Jones Grain Company" of East Weare, New Hampshire and later of Goffstown, New Hampshire. Because of the family interest and the fact that only BLUE SEAL Feeds are handled the Jones Grain Company is generally regarded as an affiliated interest of the family. However, a separate corporate organization is maintained with varied stock interest. Similarly Dean K. Webster became President and principal stockholder on November 24,

1939 of the "Farmers Grain Company" of Littleton, Massachusetts, on July 1, 1943, of the "Richford Grain Company" of Richford, Vermont, and on June 7, 1949, of the "Hallowell Grain Company" of Hallowell, Maine. He remained an interested stockholder and President of each of these affiliated companies until his death.

Dean K. Webster's social, religious and fraternal life was indeed a full one. The Webster and Hatch families had both been regular attendants and members of the nearby Haverhill Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Lawrence, and although Dean and Clara made their new home at the time of their marriage immediately adjacent to St. Paul's Church they continued their membership and activity at their original church home. They took part in all the activities of the parish, being especially interested in the first years of married life in the "Epworth League". In 1911, when the Haverhill Street and the Garden Street Churches united to form the present Central Methodist Church of Lawrence, Dean and Clara, with their two sons became members of the new church and continued their active interest and support. Dean K. served his church in virtually every possible capacity except that of preacher during his long membership, being President of various organizations, sunday school superintendent, teacher, member of the Board of Trustees and President of the Board. His generous support in time and money of every church activity until the time of his death is a matter of record and tradition. A memorial fund bequeathed by him to the Church now preserves the memory of a devoted servant of Central Methodist Church.

Dean K. Webster was also active in other charitable and civic projects in the community. For a period of years he served as a director of the Lawrence Boys' Club, and also served on the advisory committee of the Y.W.C.A. He was for nine years a director of the Young Men's Christian Association of Lawrence, and its President during 1912-13. He continued an active interest in the Y.M.C.A., and participated in every major financial campaign of the "Y" over a long period of service. He was elected a trustee when the by-laws were changed in 1949 creating the new board, and served as secretary and treasurer of that Board up to the time of his death.

Dean K. Webster's major social interest, however, was in the fraternity of Freemasonry, where he devoted a lifetime of service in all of its various branches. He was active in every Body of both the York and Scottish Rites, a brief outline of the offices held being attached to this history of his life. He was a member of the building committee which planned the beautiful Lawrence Masonic Temple and repeatedly served as chairman of successive financial campaigns until the mortgage was fully paid. His dramatic work in the Scottish Rite degrees in Lawrence, Lowell and Boston was outstanding and he continued activity in this work up to the very late years of his life. He always stood ready to help in Masonry, whenever there was a call, and every branch of the craft in this community benefited greatly by his continued interest and service. It may truthfully be said that no mason of his day was more devoted to the fraternity in his life and actions nor more unanimously respected and admired than Illustrious Dean Kingman Webster 33°.

The home life of Dean K. Webster and his family was a happy one. He was one of the early pioneers in the new automobile age. He purchased his first car, a second-hand two cylinder Buick on September 21, 1907. The following year he sold this and purchased a new four cylinder Buick, the last word in brass trimmed luxury of the day. He continued his residence on Wyman Street for many years, but in 1912 began also to enjoy the use of the summer home of his father at White's Pond, Pelham, New Hampshire. In 1915, this property was deeded to him by his father and he began a program of improvement of the grounds in which he took delight until the last years of his life. He early began the erection of the beautiful stone walls which line the roadside on both sides for a considerable distance. He also carried out extensive landscaping improvements to beautify the property, as well as extensive modernization of the summer home.

During the period following 1916, he enjoyed operating the farm property as a gentleman's estate, carrying on a small farming poultry enterprise. On January 3, 1946, he sold the

farm side of the property to the H. K. Webster Company for their use as a poultry research center, and this has since been expanded considerably by the erection of a large number of modern buildings.

Clarabell (Hatch) Webster, wife of Dean K. was a person of quiet and unassuming character, devoted to her church, her home, and her family. She was always solicitous of the welfare of her own mother, sister and brother, who for many years resided in the upstairs apartment of the home at 19 Wyman Street. Her mother, Martha Hatch, died in April 1939, but her sister and brother were both living there at the time of Clara's sudden death on January 21, 1941 from coronary thrombosis. During the period following Mrs. Webster's death, her sister Mattie May Hatch kept home for Dean K., and her brother, Walter F. Hatch who also resided with them. In Nov. 1942 Dean K. purchased the small cottage home of his son Walter N. Webster at No. 11 Kenilworth Street in Shawsheen Village, Andover, Massachusetts, and moved there with Walter and May Hatch. Walter F. Hatch, employed for many years as a retail salesman of the H. K. Webster Company, died December 30, 1949, and Mattie May Hatch continued to keep home for "D.K."

On Sunday, October 28th, 1951 Dean K. Webster still in apparent good health at the age of 81 years, was stricken with a sudden thrombosis to which he succumbed one week later on November 4, 1951. He was buried from his beloved church where hundreds of his friends and masonic acquaintances paid tribute to the passing of a great man. He was buried in the Bellevue Cemetery in Lawrence, where a beautiful granite memorial marks the grave of Dean K. and Clarabell Webster. On the center of the face of the stone is carved the outline of one of the principal stained glass windows of Central Methodist Church.

Masonic Record of Dean Kingman Webster

SYMBOLIC:

TUSCAN LODGE, Lawrence, Massachusetts
Entered Apprentice January 7, 1901, Fellowcraft February 4, 1901, Master Mason March 4, 1901, Chaplain 1902-3, Worshipful Master 1910-11, 50 year veteran April 2, 1951, Chairman Lawrence Masonic Association 1943-50.

GRAND LODGE of Massachusetts
District Deputy Grand Master 11th Masonic District 1914-15, Senior Grand Warden 1925, Director 1930-1951. Henry Price Medal.

YORK RITE:

MOUNT SINAI ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, Lawrence, Massachusetts. Member, March 21, 1902. Excellent High Priest 1910.

GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER of Massachusetts. District Deputy Grand High Priest 1915-16. Grand Master of the Third Veil 1911, Grand King 1918.

LAWRENCE COUNCIL Royal and Select Masters, Lawrence, Massachusetts. Member May 28, 1902. Illustrious Master 1909-10.

GRAND COUNCIL Royal and Select Masters of Massachusetts. Grand Principal Conductor of the Work 1912. Most Illustrious Grand Master 1921-23.

BETHANY COMMANDERY of Knights Templar, Lawrence. Member June 30, 1902. Eminent Commander 1913-14.

GRAND COMMANDERY of Knights Templar of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Trustee Educational Fund 1928-1948.

SCOTTISH RITE:

LOWELL LODGE OF PERFECTION, Lowell, Massachusetts. Member November 14, 1906.

LAWRENCE LODGE OF PERFECTION, Lawrence, Massachusetts. Charter Member 1923, Thrice Potent Master 1927.

LOWELLL COUNCIL PRINCES OF JERUSALEM, Lowell, Massachusetts. Member December 6, 1906. Sovereign Prince 1913-15

MOUNT CALVARY CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX, Lowell, Massachusetts. Member January 3, 1907.

MASSACHUSETTS CONSISTORY, Boston, Massachusetts. Member April 26, 1907, Second Lieutenant Commander 1916-19.

SUPREME COUNCIL 33°, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. Honorary Member September 17, 1918.

AFFILIATED:

ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, Lawrence, Massachusetts. Member. Worthy Patron.

ALEPPO TEMPLE, Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Boston, Mass. Member.

ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND, Washington, D. C. Member.

Children of Dean Kingman Webster and Clarabell Hatch

DEAN KINGMAN WEBSTER JUNIOR, was born May 14, 1898 at No. 8 Wyman Street, Lawrence, Massachusetts, the first child and son of Dean Kingman, and Clarabell (Hatch) Webster. His parents, disliking the term "junior", early began to call him "Kingman" as a distinction from "Dean" by which name his father was generally known, and he is still familiarly called by his middle name in most circles of his acquaintance. In 1907 the house in which the family lived was moved to a site across the street at No. 19 Wyman Street. Kingman's elementary schooling was in the public schools of Lawrence, attending the Arlington Street School for the first four grades, and the John K. Tarbox grammar school for grades 5 to 8. In 1911 he entered the freshman class at Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, and attended classes there as a day student, commuting daily from his home in Lawrence. He graduated with his class in 1915 and was admitted to Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the class of 1919. His first year at "Tech" was spent at the old buildings in Boston inasmuch as the present structure was not then ready for occupancy. Kingman became a member of Phi Beta Epsilon Fraternity and enjoyed living at their new house at 400 Memorial Drive during most of the time spent at Tech. Due to the emergency conditions of the war period, courses at M.I.T. were accelerated, and, by attending classes throughout the summer of 1918, Kingman graduated in the fall of that year with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Course X, Chemical Engineering.

Kingman promptly found work with the E. I. duPont deNemours Company, and was sent to their plant in Hopewell Virginia where powder for munitions was being manufactured. On November 11, 1918 the Armistice of World War I was signed, and the entire working force of the Hopewell plant was laid off. He returned for a few weeks to his home in Lawrence, but on January 1, 1919, was

called back to work for the duPont Company in the Dye Works at Wilmington, Delaware. There he spent nearly two years as chemist and engineer in the indigo plant. In August 1920, Kingman returned to Lawrence to enter the employ of the H. K. Webster Company. He spent three months at the University of New Hampshire under Professor Kraybill in the Grain Chemistry Department, and then two months at the grain milling machinery plant of G.W. & C.A. Lane in Exeter, New Hampshire. He then worked several months in various plant departments of the H. K. Webster Company, spending some time re-organizing the batch mixing department to obtain greater production. After such a well rounded basic experience in the different phases of the business he was soon able to capably assist his father in many of the management responsibilities of the Company, and was elected a Director in 1921.

At that time the Webster Company was manufacturing the entire requirements of the Rockingham Farmers Exchange, and this amounted to over one-half of the total feeds produced. When, in 1922, the Exchange began their own manufacturing operations, the volume of business of the Webster Company was severely affected, and an effort was made to develop other lines of activity. Kingman assisted in organizing the McClaren Tire Company, becoming its Treasurer, and for a short time a store was kept on Broadway in Lawrence, under the management of Earl Gallup, mainly engaged in the sale of McClaren Tires. The venture did not prove profitable, however, and was soon liquidated, with Mr. Gallup continuing the business for a number of years under his own name.

In 1923 Kingman and his father "D.K.", with Edward B. Saunders organized the New England By-Products Corporation, specializing in the sale of blended meat scraps. Kingman was elected Treasurer and Manager, with Saunders acting as sales representative covering New England and other eastern states. A small office was opened in the H. K. Webster Company buildings on West

Street, Lawrence, and the Webster Company installed extensive grinding and mixing equipment under Kingman's direction, designed for the production of meat scrap products for the new Company. After a few difficult early years, the New England By-Products Corporation grew and prospered, soon changing their principle activity to the sale of fishery by-products, largely cod liver oil. Later they became the sales agents of the Animal Feed Products Division of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries, Ltd. of Gloucester, Massachusetts. In 1939 the office was moved to its present location in the Grain and Flour Exchange Building in Boston. Kingman has remained in close contact with the management throughout the years, and still serves the corporation as it Treasurer.

On June 7, 1924, Dean Kingman Webster Junior was married in Lawrence to Wilhelmina Fyfe Muirhead, daughter and youngest of 9 children of Samuel and Margaret (Howe) Muirhead. She was born May 19, 1904 in Thornliebank, near Glasgow in Scotland, and her lineage is traced briefly in the appendix. "Mina", as she has been familiarly known, came to this country in 1920 with her mother and sisters soon after her father had found employment and established a home for his family in Lawrence. She was educated in the public schools of Glasgow, and specialized in secretarial work in high school. Prior to her marriage she was employed in the commercial office of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company in Lawrence.

Kingman's main business interest has continued with the H. K. Webster Company. In 1924 he became Clerk of the Corporation which office he hald until 1931. In February 1925, when the Rockingham County Farmers Exchange failed, he interested two of their feed salesmen, Messrs. Oscar E. Huse, and Benjamin O. Wood, in selling feeds for the Webster Company. A new brand of "Rockingham Feeds" was introduced, based on the old open formulae of the Exchange, and within a few months, a large part of the Coop. business was being handled by the Web-

ster Company. In that year, the mixing capacity of the old "batch mixer" was soon exceeded, and Kingman planned and supervised the installation of a new modern continuous mixer in the Lawrence Plant. This was the first unit of its kind in New England for the production of molasses feeds, and the completion of the project marked the beginning of a new era in the merchandising of prepared feeds by the Webster Company. From 1925 to 1930 sales of branded feeds increased fourfold.

In 1928, Kingman's younger brother Walter came into the business, and it was not many years later that their father "Dean K." relinquished most of the management responsibilities to "the boys". Walter, being mechanically inclined assumed charge of the maintenance of plant and machinery, and eventually assumed the responsibilities of production and research. Kingman, leaning more to the commercial side of the business, assumed charge of purchasing, sales, credit and finance, and became Treasurer of the Company in 1931. The division of responsibilities proved a happy one, and the two brothers have worked together in perfect harmony for many years.

During the period of the 1930's the Company grew steadily, and the sale of BLUE SEAL Feeds during that ten-year period increased to a level of two and one-half times the 1930 volume. The capacity of the Lawrence plant became severely taxed, and full day and night shifts were required six days per week to keep up to the demand for manufacturd feeds. An attempt was made to purchase adjoining land for plant expansion, but this did not prove either feasible or possible. In January 1941 the feed manufacturing plant owned by the Quaker Oats Company in Richford, Vermont was inspected with a view toward possible purchase, and in April an option to buy was secured. The purchase was a momentous decision, for the plant in Richford was approximately five times the size of the Lawrence establishment, and it appeared that many years would be required before sufficient volume could be obtained to support so large an acquisition. The sale was

consumated the following month, and title to the property was taken in the name of Dean K. Webster, Jr. and Walter N. Webster, doing business as the "Webster Realty Company", a partnership of equal shares designed to hold the real estate and lease the facilities to the Webster Company. The partnership was disolved in 1945 with the Webster Company taking full ownership of the property.

During the months following purchase of the Richford property, Walter was engaged in planning and carrying out a complete renovation of the new plant, and Kingman managed the Lawrence operation, and made a beginning in the development of an extended sales organization to cover the additional New England territory not previously served from Lawrence. By late November in 1941, the new plant began operations, and a sizeable portion of the mixed car business was transferred to that location. Less than a month later came the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and the nation was plunged into all out war. The succeeding war years were busy ones for the Company and full of many difficult management problems.

The year 1942 showed an increase in sales of BLUE SEAL Feed of more than 50%, and in 1943, the sales more than doubled. Such a phenomenal growth was in part due to the increased territory served by the new location and to the efforts of a greatly expanded sales organization, but quite largely due to the increased demand for feed during the war period. The Webster Company, with their new greatly enlarged facilities, were in an excellent position to absorb such an increase at a time when many competitors were limited by crowded facilities and shortages in manpower.

The imposition of strict price controls by the government soon created severe dislocations in the flow of grain and feed supplies into New England, and many items were rationed by suppliers, and indeed many became impossible to purchase. These problems, together with the greatly increased volume of business, required the greater part of Kingman's time to be devoted to purchasing, and relief for him was secured in the employment of Frank G. Peterson

as Sales Manager, and Raeburn B. Hathaway, as Office and Credit Manager, as well as legal advisor. Both of these employees have rendered valuable service to the Company and are still serving in these capacities, as well as being members of the Board of Directors at the present time.

Since 1941 Dean K. Webster, Jr., has devoted much of his time to purchasing and was ably assisted in this work by the late Fred S. Colby of Boston, and more recently to John P. Brooks of Holliston. Kingman has also served the Company as its Treasurer since 1931, taking charge of the financial responsibilities of the business. In November, 1951 he succeeded his father as President of the H. K. Webster Company which office, together with that of Treasurer, and Director, he now holds. He has been financially interested in the several affiliated feed companies, serving as a Director in each since their incorporation, namely, Jones Grain Company, Inc., of Goffstown, New Hampshire, Farmers Grain Company, Inc of Littleton, Massachusetts, Hallowell Grain Company, Inc., of Hallowell, Maine, and Richford Grain Company, Inc., of Richford, Vermont. He is now serving the latter company as President since the decease of Dean K. Webster, Sr., in 1951.

Kingman has found time to serve the industry in various responsibilities over a long period of years, having been a Director of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, the American Feed Manufacturers Association, the National Grain and Feed Dealers Association and the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, serving as President of the latter in 1941-42. He has served on various arbitration committees for these organizations. Kingman has also been active in many local charitable and fraternal organizations. He has continued a lifelong interest and membership in the Central Methodist Church of Lawrence, serving several years as Sunday School Superintendent, and as Chairman of the Board of Trustees. He also served for many years as a director and President of the Lawrence Chapter of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and a director and Pres-

ident of the Lawrence Clinic. Kingman has been an interested and active worker in the Greater Lawrence Community Chest, serving as general chairman of the Campaign in 1940, and is now serving as President of that organization.

Dean K. Webster, Jr., sharing to some extent the interest of his illustrious father in Masonry, has long been a member of Tuscan Lodge A.F. and A.M. as well as of the bodies of the York and Scottish Rite. He has served as Worshipful Master of Tuscan Lodge A.F. and A.M., as Illustrious Master of Lawrence Council R. & S. M., and as Thrice Potent Master of Lawrence Lodge of Perfection A.A.S.R. Kingman has also taken an interest in the banking institutions of Lawrence, serving many years as director and President of the Atlantic Cooperative Bank of Lawrence. He is currently a corporator and Trustee of the Lawrence Savings Bank and a director of the Bay State Merchants National Bank of Lawrence.

Kingman and Mina Webster made their first home at No. 18 Royal Street in Lawrence and it was here that there first child Dean was born. About 1931 the family moved to No. 91 Tower Hill Street in Lawrence, where there daughter Joan was born, and in 1935 they removed to No. 16 Ditson Place in Methuen. In October, 1942, Kingman purchased a home on Sunset Rock Road in Andover, and the family are presently located here in the fine early American style residence formerly the home of Alden Taylor. Their children are:

DEAN KINGMAN WEBSTER III born May 16, 1929, attended public schools of Lawrence, Methuen and Andover. Graduated Phillips Academy, Andover Massachusetts, 1947, Williams College 1951, and from June 1951 until February 1953 served as Second, and later as First Lieutenant in the U. S. Marines in the Korean War. He is now employed by the H. K. Webster Company.

JOAN MUIRHEAD WEBSTER born May 24, 1932, attended public schools of Methuen and Andover. Graduated Abbott Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, 1949, and Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York in 1953.

FEED MANUFACTURING PLANT

H. K. WEBSTER CO.

Richford, Vermont

WALTER NEAL WEBSTER was born May 2, 1902, at No. 8 Wyman Street, Lawrence, Massachusetts, the second child and second son of Dean Kingman and Clarabell (Hatch) Webster. His name was selected to honor two uncles, the brothers of his mother and father, Walter F. Hatch, and Neal W. Webster. He has always been known by his first name "Walter". In 1907, the house in which the family lived was moved to a new site across the street at No. 19 Wyman Street and here Walter resided until his marriage in 1927. His elementary schooling was in the public schools of Lawrence, attending the Washington Street School for the first three years, the Arlington Street School for the fourth grade and the John K. Tarbox school for grades 5 to 8. In 1915 he entered the freshman class at Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, and attended classes there as a day student, commuting daily from his home in Lawrence. He graduated with his class in 1919 and was admitted to Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the class of 1923. His major course of study was in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, but he also completed simultaneously most of the prescribed subjects in the course of Business Administration. He graduated in June 1923, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Upon graduation from M.I.T. he secured a position with the Federal Shipbuilding Corporation in Kearny, New Jersey, but before commencing work the job was cancelled due to a drastic curtailment in shipbuilding activity which took place throughout the country about that time. He immediately applied for work and was accepted into the student training program of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company in Boston, Massachusetts. During the first nine weeks of his employment with the Telephone Company, he was sent into all the varied departments for short periods, accumulating a brief first-hand knowledge of various phases of the plant, traffic, and commercial departments. He then was assigned to the general engineering department, and spent four years on

fundamental plan engineering cost studies. He was later transferred to the Machine Switching Traffic Engineering Department where he worked on traffic specifications for many of the early dial system offices in New England.

On August 6, 1927, Walter was married at the home of his bride in Kingston, New Hampshire to Florence Ethel Bake, daughter of Herbert and Maria (Megson) Bake. Florence Bake was born February 18, 1903, and her lineage is traced briefly in the appendix, both mother and father being English born. She was educated in the public schools of Lawrence and Methuen, Massachusetts, graduating from high school in the latter town in the Class of 1921. She then attended Lowell Normal School, now Lowell Teachers' College, and upon graduation in 1923, taught for four years in the elementary schools of the town of Methuen.

On January 1, 1928, Walter resigned from his position with the telephone company to become associated with his father and brother in the family business of the H. K. Webster Company. His first work was in the mill in various production departments, but soon became engaged in office work, becoming acquainted with all phases of the business. Being mechanically inclined, he specialized in production methods, and soon assumed charge of all plant operations as well as of the maintenance and improvements of buildings and machinery, at the same time assisting his brother Kingman in the general management responsibilities. In 1931 he was made a director of the Company, and elected Clerk of the Corporation, which office he still holds.

In 1930 the H. K. Webster Company became one of the first feed concerns in this section of the country to employ a full-time trained specialist in poultry husbandry. They selected for this work Professor Albert W. Doolittle, head of the Poultry Husbandry Department of the Essex County Agricultural School. Professor Doolittle, in addition to his service work with poultry customers, ini-

tiated a small research program for the company at the farm of the president, Dean K. Webster in Pelham, New Hampshire, this being the beginning of the present extensive Experimental Farm now owned by the company at that location. Walter worked with the Professor in this project, supervising some of the necessary building construction, and became interested in the scientific developments in nutrition. He began an intensive study of animal nutrition and biological chemistry, and attended many educational meetings devoted to new developments in this field. When, in 1932, Professor Doolittle was forced to retire from active work because of failing health, Walter took charge of the research work, expanding the facilities at the farm, and devoted a major portion of his time to this aspect of the business. He continued in this responsibility until 1943 when the increase in business warranted a full time specialist, and Dr. Harold M. Harshaw was employed, formerly of the Beltsville Experiment Station of the United States Department of Agriculture.

During the period from 1928 to 1940, the volume of feeds manufactured by the H. K. Webster Company increased five-fold, requiring constant replacements and additions to the facilities of the plant in Lawrence, and Walter Webster served as production manager, planning and supervising all of the building and mechanical improvements. In 1940, the facilities of the Lawrence plant were being utilized to maximum capacity, with two complete shifts, operating six days per week. An attempt was made to purchase adjoining property for expansion purposes, but this did not prove feasible or possible. In January, 1941, Walter and Kingman visited the plant of the Quaker Oats Company in Richford, Vermont, then idle, and after careful consideration, acquired the property in April of that year, taking title in the name of Dean K. Webster, Jr., and Walter N. Webster, doing business as the "Webster Realty Company". This partnership of equal shares was designed to hold the real estate and lease the facilities to the H. K. Webster Company. Later, in 1945, the entire holdings were sold to the Webster Company.

The acquisition of the new plant and placing it into operation was a staggering but challenging project, for the storage capacity of the Richford buildings was approximately five times that of the existing plant in Lawrence, and its potential productive capacity in proportion to its size. The plant had remained idle for eight years, and a vast amount of repairs and modernization was needed before the first production of feed could be considered. Moreover, it was apparent that a revision of the handling facilities to provide for the unloading and storage of most of the pricinpal ingredients in bulk would effect considerable economies in operation. A complete modernization of the packing and outward loading arrangements was also necessary. Walter, as production manager, immediately devoted full time to the project, developing plans, ordering equipment and supplies, and supervising the large number of skilled workmen needed to complete the work in as short a time as possible. He spent much of his time at Richford during that summer and fall, until the first feed was made, and carload shipments were begun in November of 1941.

During the following year, sales of BLUE SEAL Feeds increased 50%, and the greater part of the production was handled at the new plant in Richford. The increase in war production activity and the drafting of much of the available manpower for armed service, made it extremely difficult to obtain sufficient labor to operate the Lawrence Plant, and on December 31, 1942, all production was transferred to Richford. This change, together with an additional 100% increase in sales the following year brought the Richford plant into a full scale activity comparable to the largest plants in New England. Continued subsequent growth has required constant improvements and expansion in the productive capacity of the Richford plant, and at the present time two full shifts are required to ship the present volume of business which is far in excess of that ever dreamed of when the initial investment was contemplated. Walter has been principally responsible for the development of the Richford plant to its present

capacity, but much credit is due to Colin L. Coombs who has served as manager of the plant since its original purchase in 1941.

At the conclusion of the war, in 1945, labor became available in larger numbers, and production was resumed in the Lawrence plant. An extensive alteration of the facilities at Lawrence was undertaken to permit some feed ingredients to be received in bulk. The Lawrence plant has since been operated on a single shift basis, standing by for emergency periods of production beyond the capacity of the Richford plant. Walter Webster has continued as production manager, and at the same time cooperating with his brother in the general management responsibilities, being elected Vice President of the Company in 1952.

Walter has also been associated with the several affiliated grain interests of the Webster Company since their incorporation, being a stockholder and director of the Richford Grain Company, Inc., in Richford, Vermont, the Hallowell Grain Company, Inc., of Hallowell, Maine, the Farmers Grain Company, Inc., of Littleton, Massachusetts, and the Jones Grain Company, Inc., of Goffstown, New Hampshire. For a period of several years he served the Farmers Grain Company, Inc., as Treasurer and executive officer, and still continues as Clerk of this Corporation. In 1951, upon the death of his father, Walter was elected President of the Jones Grain Company, Inc., which office he now holds.

Florence and Walter have taken a long and active interest in the Central Methodist Church of Lawrence, of which they have both been members since childhood. Walter has held various positions of responsibility in the several organizations of the church, and has served as Treasurer for the past ten years. He has also been active in other charitable organizations in the city, being a director for a long period in the Lawrence Boys' Club, and Lawrence Young Men's Christian Association serving the latter as President from 1950 to 1953. He is also a member of the Two-State Executive Committee, of the Y. M. C. A.

of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He is a corporator of the Lawrence Savings Bank, and the Broadway Savings Bank, and a Director of the Atlantic Cooperative Bank of Lawrence.

Following in the footsteps of his illustrious father, but never catching up to him Walter has had a long and active interest in Masonry. He is a member of Tuscan Lodge A.F. & A.M. of Lawrence, and of all of the bodies of the York and Scottish Rite, as well as of the Royal Order of Scotland. He has served as Thrice Potent Master of Lawrence Lodge of Perfection, and as Sovereign Prince of Lowell Council, Princes of Jerusalem. He has long been active in the work of Massachusetts Consistory 32°, having served in various offices, including that of Second Lieutenant Commander, and has taken part in many of dramatic presentations in the Scottish Rite. Walter was honored by being crowned a 33rd degree Honorary Member of the Supreme Council A.A.S.R. in 1946. He is at present serving as a member of the Board of Directors of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Walter and Florence first made their home in Shawsheen Village, Andover, Massachusetts at No. 26 York Street. Here they resided three years, their first child Jacqueline being born while they were in this home. In 1930 they moved to the first floor apartment at No. 36 Highlawn Avenue in Lawrence, but in May 1933 returned to Shawsheen to occupy the single cottage at No. 11 Kenilworth Street. Coincident to the time of their moving the second child Kingman was born. The home on Kenilworth Street was purchased in 1936. In November, 1942 this home was sold to Walter's father, and the fine brick house at No. 24 William Street in Shawsheen was purchased. This was the home which Edward Riley, Vice President of General Motors Corporation had built ten years previously for his mother, sparing no expense in design and construction to accurately copy the old English style of architecture. Walter and Florence and their family are still enjoying this fine residence, and have developed the property with many improvements from year to year.

Children of Walter Neal and Florence (Bake) Webster:

DOROTHY JACQUELINE, born January 15, 1930, known as Jacqueline or more familiarly as "Jackie" attended public schools of Andover, graduated from Knox School for Girls, Cooperstown, New York in 1947, and Emerson College, Boston, Massachusetts, in 1951 with B.A. Degree in English and Speech. She received the M.A. Degree at Columbia University, New York City, in 1953, majoring in Speech Science and Correction, and is now engaged as speech therapist in the public schools of Waterford, Connecticut.

RALPH KINGMAN, born May 25, 1933, known as Kingman, or more familiarly as "King", attended public schools of Andover graduating from Punchard High School in 1950. He is now a Senior in Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Massachusetts, majoring in Physics.

Chapter XI

NEAL WESTON WEBSTER 1884-1943

AUGUSTA STEELE CHENEY 1884-1939

NEAL WESTON WEBSTER was born at No. 60 Tremont Street, Lawrence, Massachusetts. August 13, 1884, the third child and third son of Henry Kingman and Elsie Anne (Johnson) Webster. His early boyhood was spent at the family home on Tremont Street, but on July 14, 1891, when Neal was only seven, his father purchased the fine old Boardman Mansion at No. 42 Lawrence Street, and the family were soon enjoying this new home facing the Lawrence Common. Neal was educated in the public schools of Lawrence, graduating from the Lawrence High School in 1903. Following High School he attended Phillips Exeter Academy a short time. On October 1, 1906, Neal was married in Lawrence to Augusta Steele Cheney, born October 2, 1884 in Lawrence, the daughter of Benjamin P. and Margaret (Kelley) Cheney of that City.

Neal and Augusta, or "Gussie" as she was generally known, made their home with Neal's father at 42 Lawrence Street, and their first child Henry Kingman II was born here October 5, 1907. A few months later, on January 9, 1908, Neal's mother died, and they continued their residence with "H. K.", maintaining the home for him at 42 Lawrence Street until 1910 when the property was sold to permit the erection of the present Y. M. C. A. building which now occupies the site. "H. K." purchased a country estate at Sawyer's Corner, No. 521 Lowell Street in Methuen, and Neal's family moved with him to the new location and kept their home here until H. K.'s death in 1920. Here their, second son Neal Weston Junior was born September 27, 1910, soon after they had settled in the new home.

Neal worked for some time before his marriage in the retail paint store of Hall Brothers on Essex Street in Lawrence. He later operated the Methuen Grain Store in Methuen, a branch of the H. K. Webster Company. Soon after the family located at Sawyer's Corner in Methuen, Neal established a size-

able poultry business on his father's farm, and this he operated for several years under the name of "White Dot Farms". Following this he engaged in a small enterprise of raising foxes on his father's estate. During "H. K.'s" declining years, he served his father faithfully as his personal chauffeur and attendant. Following the death of H. K. Webster in 1920, the estate on Lowell Street was sold, and Neal and Gussie purchased a beautiful new home at No. 16 Fair Oaks Avenue in Methuen which was the family home for many years. Neal solicited insurance for a number of years for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. He was elected a director of the H. K. Webster Company in 1927, and served in that capacity until his death in 1943.

Neal Webster was a member of Tuscan Lodge A.F. & A.M. and served as its Worshipful Master in 1918 and 1919. He was also a member of the Scottish Rite Bodies in the Valleys of Lowell and Boston, and of the York Rite in Lawrence, having served as Eminent Commander of Bethany Commandery in 1924. He posessed a fine baritone voice and entertained with vocal solos on many social occasions. He also sang as baritone for many years in a mixed quartet at the Central Methodist Church, of which he was a lifetime member.

Gussie Webster was an accomplished musician, and frequently entertained at social functions with her whistling and selections on the piano. She was noted for her genial personality, and was extremely popular in all circles of her acquaintance. She was an expert golfer and for a number of years held the Women's championship at the Merrimack Valley Country Club in Methuen, as well as at the Vesper Country Club in Lowell. She participated in many country and state tournaments, and held office for a number of years in the Massachusetts Golf Association. She also had unusual success in bowling, and took part in many bowling tournaments. Gussie died on November 13, 1939 at the early age of 55 years. The home on Fair Oaks Avenue was sold, and Neal lived for a short time at the home of his younger son Neal Weston Junior on Appletree Lane in Andover. His death four years later on June 26, 1943 was the end of a lingering illness which took his life at the early age of 59 years.

Children of Neal Weston Webster and Augusta Steele Cheney

HENRY KINGMAN II was born October 5, 1907, in Lawrence, Massachusetts. At the age of three he moved with his family to the newly acquired estate of his grandfather at Sawyer's Corner, Methuen. Here he received his early schooling in the nearby Methuen public schools. In 1920, at the age of 13, he moved with his family to their new home at No. 16 Fair Oaks Avenue in Methuen where he remained until his marriage. Henry graduated from the Methuen High School in the Class of 1925 and subsequently spent two years at Dartmouth College. On June 14, 1935, Henry was married in Newton, Massachusetts, to Marion B. Sumner born May 20, 1906, in Brookline, Massachusetts, daughter of Herbert G. and Emma M. Sumner of Newton, Massachusetts. They made their residence in an apartment in Methuen and here on December 20, 1936, their only child Henry Kingman III was born. Henry was elected to the School Committee for the Town of Methuen and served as its Chairman for two years. In March 1937 Henry and Marion moved to Newton, Massachusetts and Henry secured employment in the Insurance office of Brewer and Ford, General Agents, where he is still employed. The couple now reside at No. 30 Orchard Street in West Newton with their son who is attending the Newton High School.

NEAL WESTON JUNIOR was born September 27, 1910 in Methuen, Massachusetts, a few months after his parents had settled in the home at Sawyer's Corner. In 1920 he moved with his parents to their new home at No. 16 Fair Oaks Avenue in Methuen. He was educated in the public schools of Methuen. On March 25, 1937 he married in Methuen, Shirley Cara Locke, born August 29, 1910 in Lawrence, daughter of F. Harry and Cara Crawford Locke of Methuen. Shirley is a descendant of the original emigrant ancestor Capt. John Locke of Rye, New Hampshire, whose daughterTriphena married in 1693, John Webster[3] of the direct line of Websters outlined in this history.

Weston worked from 1930 to 1940 for the H. K. Webster Company, and the L. E. Locke and Son Construction Company of Lawrence. From 1940 to 1953 he was employed at the Gallison Brass Foundry in Lawrence, with a period from 1942-1945 spent in the service. He served in the U. S. Navy attaining the rank of Boatswain's Mate Second Class, and received a number of service medals and ribbons. He saw action in the invasion of Red Beach Lacata and Gala Sicily also in the first wave of the invasion of Red Beach, Salerno Italy. Weston is a member of Phoenecian Lodge A.F. & A.M. having served as an officer several years. He also is a member of the Scottish Rite in Lawrence, Lowell and Boston.

Weston and Shirley have resided since their marriage in a lovely new cottage at No. 4 Appletree Lane in Andover and have had no children. In the summer of 1953 they removed to Westminster, Vermont, where Weston is now engaged in the commercial raising of Aberdeen Angus Beef Cattle.

Chapter XII

EPILOGUE

There is an old adage concerning the rise and fall in the fortunes of succeeding generations which is expressed in the homely phrase "overalls to overalls in three generations". While such a legend obviously has no basis in fact and would be extremely variable in its application to specific cases, it is nevertheless interesting to consider how the many generations of the Webster family here chronicled, fit into this suggested series of circumstances.

The original emigrant ancester, John Webster[1] was apparently a man of some means and prominence in the early settlement of Ipswich, Massachusetts, having exhibited the daring and initiative to strike out into the uncivilized new world to make his living and establish a home for his family. He acquired property in his own name, was a "free-holder" in the town of Ipswich and upon his death, left an estate of some consequence. While all inhabitants of the early colonial towns wore "overalls" in the sense that they earned their living by the sweat of the brow, it must be said that John Webster[1] was defintely not a man of common class to be termed an "overall" member of society.

The second generation, represented in this lineage by Stephen Webster[2] of Haverhill, can also be considered above average in social status. Steven[2] moved to the new town of Haverhill, Massachusetts in 1645, soon after its establishment, there becoming a tailor, and successful business man. His prosperity is indicated by the acquisition of considerable property, and his establishment of a family homestead which was to be a landmark in the town of Haverhill for over two hundred years.

The next generation, according to the old adage, would, therefore, need to be the "overall" or common labor generation, and such seems to have been the lot of John Webster[3]. John[3] lived most of his life in Haverhill presumably at the old homestead, with little being known about him. It is apparent that he did not accumulate any wealth, nor was he prominent in the

public life of the community. He accepted a free grant from the Town of Haverhill when the common lands to the north were divided, and moving there with his family at about the age of sixty, died about 15 years later in complete oblivion. Nothing can be discovered concerning the life of John Webster[3] to refute the suggestion that he represented the "overall" generation in the lineage here outlined.

The fourth generation represented by Israel Webster[4] seems to have risen somewhat from the oblivion of its parents. It seems probable that it was the initiative of Israel[4] which induced his father to strike out into the undeveloped lands to the north of Haverhill. It was certainly Israel's[4] hard work which established there a home for his family as well as for his father. He became prominent in the affairs of the new settlement of North Parish, and later Plaistow, New Hampshire, and acquired additional lands from time to time in what appears to have been a successful farming enterprise. This generation, therefore, might be considered as the first of a new series of three in conforming to the old adage.

There can be no doubt that the fifth generation represented another step toward fame and fortune, as Major John Webster[5] not only gained fame in his capacity as an officer in the Continental Army, but later became one of the influential and respected town fathers of Derryfield, New Hampshire. He acquired a rather sizeable farm on the shore of Lake Massabesic and, operating both a saw mill and flour mill at that location, became one of the town's moderately wealthy citizens. Major John[5] was the first of the lineage of Websters here outlined who made sufficient mark in life as to be well recorded in the history of the Community in which he resided.

Following the sequence of events suggested in the old adage the sixth generation would again be destined to wear overalls, and this was certainly the lot of Amos Webster[6] Amos[6] married at a very young age and had a large family which may in some way account for his lack of prosperity. He operated a small farming business for a short period, and later a fishing enterprise, giving this up to enter the service

of his country in the war of 1812. It would appear that he did not gain any rank in the service, as no record of his military achievements can be found. Returning from the war he seems to have worked as a farm laborer for others there being no evidence of his ownership of any property thereafter. Surely Amos[6] descended appreciably from the high record of achievement set by his illustrious father, and could well represent the "overall" generation in the sequence established by the old legend.

The life of Amos Webster, Jr.[7] begins to approach the period when stories and reminiscence of present generations can furnish more enlightening information. Amos[7] received a Commission as Captain in the State Militia of New Hampshire. No war occurred during the period of his younger life, however, and hence there was little opportunity for him to make any outstanding service record. He purchased several farm lots in the Town of Derryfield and is known to have been a successful farmer, spending his later years operating a large farm on Island Pond Road jointly with his elder son "Nate". While it cannot be claimed that Amos[7] ever gained great fame or fortune, it is clearly evident that he rose to considerably greater heights in personal achievement than his "overall" father Amos[6].

Much has been written about the life of Henry K. Webster[8] and it is undeniable that he rose to new heights of achievement for the family line here chronicled. "H.K.", as he was familiarly known by his host of friends, began business in Lawrence with a very humble start soon after his return from prison camp at the close of the civil war. His retail grain business, then known as H. K. Webster and Company, was unusually successful and grew consistently and rapidly. His own personal fortune, being tied closely with the business also grew, and for many years of his later life he was regarded as one of the outstanding successful business men in the City of Lawrence. His record of public service is distinguished by holding the office of Mayor of the City in the year 1881, an unusual honor for a comparatively young man born and brought up on

a farm in the country. His later years were marked by his generous support in time and finances, of many civic, charitable, and fraternal endeavors. It can be said with certainty that Henry K. Webster[8] established a name for the family in his community, which will be difficult indeed for succeeding generations to equal or surpass.

Thus the eight generations here reviewed, beginning with the original ancester John Webster[1] and through the life of Henry Kingman Webster[8] appear to conform rather closely to the sequence predicted by the old adage— "overalls to overalls in three generations." It must be left for a later historian with the perspective of many more years to judge whether succeding generations may also fit into this established cycle of success and failure. It would appear, however, that the Illustrious Dean Kingman Webster of the ninth generation may have established a precedent in upsetting this predestined cycle, thereby offering hope to subsequent generations otherwise doomed to social or financial failure.

Chapter XIII

GENEOLOGICAL APPENDIX

Section	*Ancestry of*
A	Henry Kingman Webster[8]
A-1	Israel Webster[4]
A-2	Marcy Bond
A-3	Jonathan Haseltine
A-4	Mary Simons
A-9	Ephraim Wesson
A-10	Mary Pool
A-11	Nathaniel Flint
B	Elsie Anne Johnson
B-1	Thomas Johnson
D	Clarabell Webster
G	Wilhelmina Fyfe Muirhead
I	Florence Ethel Bake

ANCESTRY OF

HENRY KINGMAN WEBSTER[8]

B - 1-18-1835 Manchester, N. H.
M - 9-7-1861 Manchester, N. H.
D - 2-21-1920 Methuen, Mass.
R - Lawrence, Mass.

PATERNAL

Amos Webster[6]
B - 6-17-1776 Atkinson, NH
M - about 1796 Derryfield, NH
D - 1829 Manchester, NH
R - Derryfield, NH

(Capt.) Amos Webster[7]
B - 3-26-1802 Derryfield, NH
M - 9-22-1829 Manchester, NH
D - 1-15-1885 Manchester, NH
R - Manchester, NH

Bethia DeCosta
B - 3- -1777 New Hampshire
D - 5-13-1870 Manchester, NH

(Major) John Webster[5]
B - 10-14-1730 Haverhill, Mass.
M - 4-19-1757 Plaistow, NH
D - 1827 Manchester, NH
R - Derryfield, NH

Phebe Haseltine
B - 6-17-1733 Haverhill, Mass.
D - 1812 Manchester, NH

Eben DeCosta

Israel Webster[4] A-1
B - 11-16-1704
M - 1-15-1729-30
D -
R - Plaistow, NH

Marcy Bond A-2
B-6-3-1702 - D-6-11-1776

Jonathan Haseltine A-3
B - 4-12-1694
M - 11-19-1718
D - 1750
R - Haverhill, Mass.

Mary Simons A-4
B-before 1705 D-2-27-1746-7

MATERNAL

Amos Weston
B - 1767 Reading, Mass.
M - 6-1-1790 Reading, Mass.
D - 4-4-1843 Manchester, NH
R - Derryfield, NH

Sally Weston
B - 10-22-1800 Reading, Mass.
D - 5- -1881 Manchester, NH

Polly Flint
B - 11-8-1769
D - 12-4-1859 Derryfield, NH

Jonathan Wesson
B - 12-26-1731 Reading, Mass.
M - 12-18-1753 Reading, Mass.
D - 2--22-1794 Reading, Mass.
R - Reading, Mass.

Ruth Flint
B - -10-1733 Reading, Mass.
D - 3-6-1794 Reading, Mass.

Ephraim Wesson A-9
B - 3-20-1699-1700
M - 11-30-1731
D - 4-21-1769
R - Reading, Mass.

Mary Pool A-10
B-6-30-1711 - D-

Nathaniel Flint A-11
B - 11-19-1708
M - 2-6-1732-3
D -
R - Reading, Mass.

Ruth Herrick
B- - D-

ANCESTRY OF

ISRAEL WEBSTER[4]

B - 11-16-1704 Haverhill, Mass.
M - 1-15-1729-30 Haverhill, Mass.
D -
R - Plaistow, N. H.

PATERNAL

John Webster[3]
B - 3-15-1667-8 Hav'hill, Mass.
M - 6-14-1693 Haverhill, Mass.
D - 5-4-1742 Plaistow, NH
R - Haverhill, Mass.

Steven Webster[2]
B - 1637 Ipswich, Mass.
M - 3-24-1662-3 Hav'hill, Mass.
D - 8-10-1694 Haverhill Mass.
R - Haverhill, Mass.

John Webster[1]
B - 1605 England
M - England
D - 11-4-1646 Newbury, Mass.
R - Newbury, Mass.

Mary Shatswell
B - 1610 England
D - 8-28-1694 Newbury, Mass.

Hannah Ayer
B - 12-21-1644 Salisbury, Mass.
D - 6-2-1676 Haverhill, Mass.

John Ayer
B - 1592 England
M - England
D - 3-31-1657 Haverhill, Mass.
R - Salisbury, Mass.

Thomas Ayer
B -
M -
D -
R - England

Elizabeth Rogers

Hannah
B - 1598 England
D - 10-8-1688 Haverhill, Mass.

MATERNAL

Triphena Locke
B -
D -

(Capt.) John Locke
B - about 1626 England
M - about 1652
D - 8-26-1696 Hampton, NH
R - Hampton, NH

Nathaniel Locke
B - England
M - England
D - Hampton, NH
R - England

Sibena Hemins
B -
D - soon after 1660, Hampton

Elizabeth Berry
B -
D -

William Berry
B - England
M - England
D - 1654 Newbury, Mass.
R - Portsmouth, NH

(2nd wife) Jane
B - 1619 England
D -

ANCESTRY OF

MERCY BOND

B - 11-16-1704 Haverhill, Mass.
M -
D - 6-11-1776 Atkinson, NH
R -

PATERNAL

John Bonde
B - 1624 England
M - 8-15-1649 Newbury, Mass.
D - 12-3-1674 Haverhill, Mass.
R - Newbury, Mass.

Joseph Bond
B - 4-14-1653 Newbury, Mass.
M - 11-26-1679 Hav'hill, Mass.
D - 2-26-1724-5 Hav'hill, Mass.
R - Haverhill, Mass.

Esther Blakeley
B - England
D -

MATERNAL

John Williams
B - England
M -
D - 2-10-1673-4 Hav'hill, Mass.
R - Haverhill, Mass.

John Williams Jr.
B - about 1639
M - 9-9-1661 Haverhill, Mass.
D - 4-30-1698 Haverhill, Mass.
R - Haverhill, Mass.

Sarah Williams
B - 6-27-1662 Haverhill, Mass.
D -

Anthony Colby
B - 1590 England
M -
D - 2-11-1660-1 Sal'bury, Mass.
R - Amesbury, Mass.

Rebecca Colbie
B - 3-11-1643 Salisbury, Mass.
D - 6-10-1673 Haverhill, Mass.

Susannah Haddon
B -
D - 1689

Garrett Haddon
B -
M -
D -
R - Salisbury, Mass.

Margaret

ANCESTRY OF

JONATHAN HASELTINE

B - 4-12-1694 Bradford, Mass.
M - 11-19-1718 Haverhill, Mass.
D - 1750
R - Haverhill, Mass.

PATERNAL

Robert Haselton

B - England
M - 10-13-1639 Rowley, Mass.
D - 8-27-1674 Bradford, Mass.
R - Bradford, Mass.

Abraham Hazeltine

B - 3-3-1648 Rowley, Mass.
M - 10-7-1669 Bradford, Mass.
D - 4-28-1711 Bradford, Mass.
R - Bradford

Ann

B -
D - 7-26-1684 Bradford, Mass.

MATERNAL

Richard Longhorne

B - England
M - 11-16-1647 Rowley, Mass.
D - 1669
R - Rowley, Mass.

Elizabeth Longhorne

B - 1649 Rowley, Mass.
D - 3-29-1704 Bradford, Mass.

Anthony Crosby

Mary Crosby

B - England
D -

ANCESTRY OF
MARY SIMONS

B - before 1705
M -
D - 2-27-1746-7 Haverhill, Mass.
R -

PATERNAL

Samuel Simons
B -
M - about 1668 Hav'hill, Mass.
D -
R - Haverhill, Mass.

Nathan Simons
B - 9-20-1673 Haverhill, Mass
M - before 1705 Hav'hill, Mass.
D - before 1767
R - Haverhill, Mass.

Elizabeth Webster
B - 1639 Newbury, Mass.
D -

William Simons
B -
M - before 1645
D - 8-16-1667 Haverhill, Mass.
R - Haverhill, Mass.

Elizabeth
B -
D -

John Webster[1]
B - 1605 England
M - England
D - 11-14-1646 Newbury, Mass.
R - Newbury, Mass.

Mary Shatswell
B - 1610 England
D - 8-24-1694 Newbury, Mass.

MATERNAL

Henry Bodwell
B - 1654 England
M - 5-4-1681 Newbury, Mass.
D - after 1712
R - Andover, Mass.

Mary Bodwell
B - 4-1-1684 Andover, Mass.
D - 1-17-1716-7 Hav'hill, Mass.

Bethia Emery
B - 10-15-1658 Newbury, Mass.
D -

(Seargt.) John Emery, Jr.
B - about 1628 England
M - 10-24-1648 Newbury, Mass.
D - 1693
R - Newbury, Mass.

Mary Webster
B - 1630 England
D - 2-3-1709

John Emery
B - 9-29-1598
M - England
D -
R - Newbury, Mass.

Mary
B - D - 4- -1649

John Webster[1]
B - 1605
M - England
D - 11-14-1646
R - Newbury, Mass.

Mary Shatswell
D - 8-28-1694

ANCESTRY OF
EPHRAIM WESSON

B - 3-20-1699-00 Reading, Mass.
M - 11-30-1731 Woburn, Mass.
D - 4-21-1769 Reading, Mass.
R - Reading, Mass.

PATERNAL

John Wesson
B - 1631 England
M - 4-18-1653 Reading, Mass.
D - 1-27-1708 Reading, Mass.
R - Reading, Mass.

Thomas Wesson
B - 11-20-1670, Reading, Mass.
M -
D -
R - Reading, Mass.

Sarah Fitch
B - 1-20-1632-2 England
D - 12-25-1698 Reading, Mass.

John Wesson
B - England
M -
D - 1644
R - England

Sarah
B -
D -

Zacharie Fitts
B - 1-16-1591-2 England
M -
D - 6-9-1662
R - Reading, Mass.

Mary
B -
D -

Hugh Fitts
B - 3-14-1563
M - 9-13-1585
D - 4-14-1620
R - England

Anne Smith

MATERNAL

Elizabeth
B - 1675
D - 6-26-1715 Reading, Mass.

ANCESTRY OF

MARY POOL

B - 6-30-1711 Reading, Mass.
M - 11-30-1731 Woburn, Mass.
D -
R - Reading, Mass.

PATERNAL

(Capt.) Jonathan Poole

B -
M - 12-3-1692 Reading, Mass.
D - 5-28-1723 Reading, Mass.
R - Reading, Mass.

MATERNAL

Bridgit

B -
D - 5-2-1723 Reading, Mass.

ANCESTRY OF
NATHANIEL FLINT

B - 11-19-1708 Lynn, Mass.
M - 2-6-1732-3 Reading, Mass.
D -
R - Reading, Mass.

PATERNAL

(Capt.) Thomas Flint
B - 1645
M - 9-15-1674 Salem, Mass.
D - 5-24-1721 Salem, Mass.
R - Salem, Mass.

Thomas Flint
B - Wales, England
M -
D - 4-15-1663
R - Salem, Mass.

Ann

Ebenezer Flint
B - 4-6-1683 Salem, Mass.
M -
D -
R -

William Doughton
B -
M -
D -
R - Salem, Mass.

Mary Doughton
B - Salem, Mass.
D -

Rebecka

MATERNAL

Girdrud

ANCESTRY OF

ELSIE ANNE JOHNSON

B - 9-9-1842 Newport, Me.
M - 9-7-1861 Manchester, N.H.
D - 1-9-1908 Lawrence, Mass.
R - Lawrence, Mass.

PATERNAL

Thomas Johnson B-1
B - 1685
M -
D -
R - Haverhill, Mass.

Peter Johnson
B - 2-24-1720
M -
D -
R -

Nathan Johnson
B - 11-18-1775
M - 11-22-1797
D - 1842
R - Derryfield, NH

Ruth Hutchins
B -
D -

John Johnson
B - 12-5-1808
M - 4-19-1831
D - 7-7-1888 Manchester, NH
R - Manchester, NH

Betsy Robertson
B - 1768
D - 1851

MATERNAL

Mary Rowell II
B - 11-30-1810
D -

ANCESTRY OF
THOMAS JOHNSON

B - 1685
M -

D -
R - Haverhill, Mass.

PATERNAL

(Lieut.) John Johnson
B - 1632 England
M - 10-15-1656 Charl't'n, Mass.
D - 8-29-1708 Haverhill, Mass.
R - Haverhill, Mass.

William Johnson
B - 1605 England
M -
D - 9-10-1677
R - Charlestown, Mass.

Elizabeth
B -
D -

(Lieut.) John Johnson II
B - 8-3-1657 Charl'town, Mass.
M - 9-8-1680 Haverhill, Mass.
D - 3-9-1724 Haverhill, Mass.
R - Haverhill, Mass.

(Rev.) John Maverick
B - England
M -
D -
R - England

Elias Maverick
B - 1604 England
M -
D - 9-8-1684
R - Charlestown, Mass.

Elizabeth Maverick
B - 1637-8 Charlestown, Mass.
D - 3-22-1673-4 Hav'hill, Mass.

Anna Harris
B - England
D -

Elizabeth
B - England D -

(Deacon) Ralph Mousall
B - England
M -
D - 4-30-1637
R - Charlestown, Mass.

Alice
B - England
D - 1677

MATERNAL

Thomas Mousall
B - 1632 Charlestown, Mass.
M -
D - 4-16-1713
R - Charlestown, Mass.

Mary Mousall
B - 5-26-1659 Charl't'n, Mass.
D - 5-23-1688 Haverhill, Mass.

Samuel Richardson
B - 1610 England
M -
D - 3-23-1658
R - Woburn, Mass.

Mary Richardson
B - 12-25-1637-8
D - 9-13-1677

Joanna
B - England
D -

ANCESTRY OF
CLARABELL HATCH

B - 1-3-1872 Lawrence, Mass.
M - 5-31-1894 Lawrence, Mass.
D - 1-21-1941 Lawrence, Mass.
R - Lawrence, Mass.

PATERNAL

Seth Hatch
B - 6-10-1822
M - 6-27-1847
D - 5-3-1901 Lawrence, Mass.
R - Lawrence, Mass.

Elisha Hatch
B -
M -
D -
R - Wells, Maine

Frank W. Hatch
B - 8-2-1851
M - 6-27-1870 Lawrence, Mass.
D - 4-18-1903 Lawrence, Mass.
R - Lawrence, Mass.

Charles Durgin
B - 5-28-1801
M -
D - 3-18-1876
R - Berwick, Maine

Eliza A. Durgin
B - 12-11-1824
D - 8-17-1907 Lawrence, Mass.

Jane Cram
B - 7-2-1801
D - 6-13-1879

MATERNAL

Thomas Leach
B - 1816 England
M - England
D - 6- -1887 Lawrence, Mass.
R - Lawrence, Mass.

Martha Leach
B - 9-19-1850 England
D - 4- -1939 Lawrence, Mass.

Maria Ogden
B - England
D - England

ANCESTRY OF

WILHELMINA FYFE MUIRHEAD

B - 5-19-1904 Scotland
M - 6-7-1924 Lawrence, Mass.
D -
R - Andover, Mass.

PATERNAL

Samuel Muirhead
B -
M -
D - 1874 Scotland
R - Scotland

Samuel Muirhead
B - 1-23-1862 Scotland
M - 4-25-1884 Scotland
D - 1948 Lawrence, Mass.
R - Lawrence, Mass.

John Muirhead
B -
M -
D -
R - Scotland

Mary Rankin
B -
D -

Isabella Orr
B -
D -

James Orr
B -
M -
D -
R - Scotland

Ellen Gemmell
B -
D -

MATERNAL

George Howe
B -
M -
D - 1870 Scotland
R - Scotland

Margaret Howe
B - 2-7-1863 Scotland
D - Lawrence, Mass.

David Howe
B -
M -
D -
R - Scotland

Catherine Kerr
B -
D -

Jeanie Miller
B -
D - 1915

John Miller
B -
M -
D -
R - Scotland

Anne Kennedy
B -
D -

ANCESTRY OF

FLORENCE ETHEL BAKE

B - 2-18-1903 Lawrence, Mass.
M - 8-6-1927 Kingston, N. H.
D -
R - Andover, Mass.

PATERNAL

Frank Bake
B - 12-15-1842 Southow., Eng.
M - 12-10-1864 Bradford, Eng.
D - 2-11-1907 Lawrence, Mass.
R - Bradford, England

Herbert Bake
B - 2-29-1872 Bradford, Eng.
M - 5-11-1893 Lawrence, Mass.
D - 2-21-1951 Kingston, NH
R - Kingston, NH

Sarah Ann Butler
B - 10-1-1843 Horton, England
D - 12- -1892 Lawrence, Mass.

Francis Bake
B - 2-20-1808 England
M - England
D - Before 1864
R - Bradford, England

Grace Sugden
B - 7-24-1806 England
D -

Henry Butler
B -
M -
D -
R - Horton, England

Elizabeth Smith
B -
D -

MATERNAL

Robert Megson
B - 12-1-1838 England
M - 7-31-1859 Bradford, Eng.
D - 4-22-1878 Bradford, Eng.
R - Bradford, England

Mary Maria Megson
B - 8-30-1873 England
D -

Sarah Ann Fearnley
B - 9-2-1839 Bradford, Eng.
D - 2-26-1904 Lawrence, Mass.

Robert Megson
B -
M -
D -
R - England

Charles Fearnley
B - England
M - England
D - England
R - Bradford, England

Maria Threapleton
B - 3-17-1816 England
D - 5- -1893 Lawrence, Mass.

Rueben Fearnley
B - 1870
M -
D -
R - England

Hannah
B - 1780 D - 2- -1873